PRESENT STATE

OF THE

CANADAS;

CONTAINING

PRACTICAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE

CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCE, AGRICULTURE, TRADE, CURRENCY, BANKING, &c.,

OF

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

USEFUL FOR THE

EMIGRANT, MERCHANT, AND TOURIST.

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works on the Canadas, the writer has been requested to allow them to be published for the use of the Emigrant and Tourist visiting those countries.

London, March 25, 1833.

PREFACE.

THE following Notes have been selected with great attention from a variety of sources of general information respecting the Canadas, and were collected by an individual about to settle in the Upper Province. As they appeared to contain much useful information on the subject of Agriculture and Trade not hitherto so fully treated of in the

APPENDIX.

REMARKS

ON THE

STATISTICS, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCE, AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND CURRENCY

OF

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

VOYAGE OUT FROM ENGLAND TO CANADA.

THE best passages to Quebec are usually made in the months of April, May, and June; south winds mostly prevail from July to September, which render the voyage during those months tedious. The average Passages from England are, in the spring, from thirty to thirty-five days—in summer, thirty-five to forty—and in autumn, forty to fifty. The distance from the Land's End to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, is upwards of 2000 miles; Quebec is 360 miles up the river: for about 120 miles before you

reach Quebec, the banks of the river St. Lawrence are covered with villages, and continue so until you arrive at Montreal, which is 180 miles further up. From the beginning of May until the end of November, steam-boats depart almost daily from Quebec for Montreal, making the passage in thirty to thirty-six hours, but occupying only twenty-four to thirty in returning. The journey by land from Quebec to Montreal is performed in two days, sleeping at Trois Rivieres; stages depart every day during the winter months.

The passage by steam from Montreal to Prescott and Kingston, occupies from two to three days. The distance from Montreal to Kingston, through the Rideau Canal, is about 240 miles, but by the River St. Lawrence, passing the Rapids, it is only 190. From Kingston to York, across Lake Ontario, the distance is about 170 miles; and from York to Niagara, on the opposite side, about thirty-six. The land road from York to

Niagara, by Burlington Bay, is about ninety miles.

The journey from New York to Upper Canada is usually performed in seven or eight days, the distance from New York to Niagara being about 514 miles—*viz.*

New York to Albany, 160 miles, up the Hudson River, by steam, in twenty or twenty-two hours, fare 4*s.* 6*d.*

Albany to Uttica, 190 miles, by land, one day, fare 13*s.* 6*d.*

Uttica to Auburn, 96 miles, by boat on the Erie Canal, usually stopped from November to May. The rate of travelling by the canal boats is from three to four miles an hour.

Auburn to Rochester, 64 miles, by coach.

Rochester to Lewistown, 85 miles, by coach in thirty hours, fare 6*s.* 6*d.*

Lewistown to Niagara, across the Niagara River.

REMARKS ON THE PASSAGE UP THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, AND THROUGH THE LAKES INTO UPPER CANADA.

CAPE ROSIERS is properly the ENTRANCE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE; the river here is about eighty miles broad. The land about Cape Rosiers is low, but high round hills rise behind it: Cape Gaspê, to the south of Rosiers, is high land, with perpendicular rocky cliffs. The ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI separates the river into two channels, that on the north side is narrower than that on the south, where the river is nearly fifty miles broad; Anticosti is about 140 miles long, by 35 broad, and nearly 300 in circumference; the shores are flat, and it possesses no good harbour: Ellis Bay, at the west end, affords, however, a safe anchorage for vessels not drawing more than twelve feet water. Fox Bay, at the east end is also a safe shelter for smaller craft; flat rocks extend to a con-

siderable distance from the shore, and render the approach dangerous: a light-house has been erected on the west point, and another is erecting on the east; in the interior of the island there are some fine natural meadows, and several lakes: the island also abounds with valuable timber, and affords a productive salmon and seal fishery.

The LABRADOR COAST may be safely approached, as it affords excellent anchorage, and the tides are nearly regular; there are, however, two formidable dangers to be guarded against in the St. Lawrence,—one is the rocky shoal extending several miles off at Manicougan, and the other lays off Pointe des Mille Vaches, a little above Pont Neuf.

On the south side of the river are the mountains of Notre Dame and St. Louis, and on the north side lays the BAY OF THE SEVEN ISLANDS, so called from seven rugged rocks at its entrance; there is deep water close in with the islands, and ten to twelve

fathoms in the bay; further on, the river Moisie and several other considerable streams fall into the St. Lawrence: a productive salmon fishery is carried on at the former. A little above Monts Pilés is Trinité, where a light-house is erecting; vessels usually anchor here with a head wind. Cape Chatte, on the south side, exhibits a bold appearance; the channel of the river here becomes contracted to about forty miles: two conical hills, called Les Mamelles de Matane, next appear in view, distant about six miles inland. The PILOTS generally board vessels between Ponts des Monts and Cape Chatte. Thirty miles from Matane is Little Mitès, a long flat rocky point, and six miles further on, to the west, is Great Mitès, where there is good anchorage; saw mills have been erected on the falls of the River Mitès. The rocky shoal of Manicougan extends six miles from the north shore, and is very dangerous; on the east side of the shoal is the Bay of Manicougan, and the west that of Outardes: the small island

of St. Barnabas is on the south shore, opposite a river of the same name; further up, near the Isle of Bique, there is an excellent harbour, off Cape Original; the stream of Trois Pistoles empties itself into the St. Lawrence, to the south of Cape Original, and the Island of Basque lays opposite to its mouth. On the north side of the St. Lawrence is the River Saguenay, the mouth of which is about one mile broad, and rushes into the St. Lawrence with great violence when the tide is low. The Saguenay draws its source from Lake St. John, which latter is about ninety miles in circumference; this river is remarkable for the depth and impetuosity of its stream, and is intercepted in its course by abrupt precipices; at about ninety miles up the river, it falls fifty feet perpendicular—these Falls are remarkable for the resplendent whiteness of the water. The Saguenay is about 150 miles in length, by three in its greatest breadth. To the north of the Saguenay is the harbour of Tadousac

well sheltered, and deep enough to admit large vessels. Chicoutami, about seventy-five miles up the Saguenay, is a very fertile district, abounding with excellent timber; grain ripens here earlier than at Quebec: the furs obtained in this quarter are generally considered of a very superior quality. Whales ascend the St. Lawrence as high up as the mouth of the River Saguenay.

The first settlements on the south side of the St. Lawrence commence near the Isle of Bique. Green Island, about twenty miles higher up, is six to seven miles in length, and affords excellent pasturage. The river in this part abounds with shoals; and on the north side the current runs down with great rapidity at low water: this coast is also rocky, abrupt, and sterile for several miles: on the south side are several mud flats, with shoal water. There is a light-house erected at the east end of Green Island, laying about south east from the mouth of the Saguenay, and in a line with which stands Red Island,

a small islet with a dangerous reef. Hare Island is fifteen miles distant from Green Island, and is about ten miles long: there is also a dangerous reef of rocks extending from off this island.

MALBAY, which is about eighty miles from Quebec, is situated between Pointe à l'Aigle and the village of Les Eboulements: the land here is very fertile and cultivated for an extent of six miles up a river, which abounds with salmon; in the bay there is also a fishery of white porpoises: the entrance to Malbay is singularly romantic and beautiful.

After passing Malbay, and about half way to Paul's Bay, are masses of high rocks, and a small chain of conical sand hills, from ten to forty feet high, called LES EBOULEMENTS. Passing the Pilgrim's and Kamouraska islets, the island of Coudres appears in sight, situated about three miles from the north shore, in front of St. Paul's Bay; its shores are almost perpendicular and covered with small trees: this island is seven miles

long and three broad. On the south side of the isle of Coudres is a narrow channel two miles in breadth, called the TRAVERSE; the navigation here is extremely difficult, and requires the greatest attention: the channel on the north shore is three miles broad and very deep, but as the shore is rocky, the south passage is generally preferred. The waters of St. Lawrence here assume a whitish hue, and the brackishness diminishes until the tide reaches the lower extremity of the Isle of Orleans, where the water is perfectly fresh.

ST. PAUL'S BAY is formed by mountains receding from the river to the coast towards the north, and enclosing a valley of about nine miles in extent, well inhabited and cultivated; the number of rivers rolling down the sides of the bay afford convenient situations for saw mills, and a considerable quantity of timber is exported from this place: the further extremity of the bay, presents a a scene of wild but picturesque beauty.

This part of the country, as well as Malbay, are subject to earthquakes, particularly during the winter months—Paul's Bay is thirty miles from Malbay.

KAMOURASKA, distant about sixty miles from Quebec, is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, directly opposite to Malbay. The breadth of the river here is twenty miles, and its depth sixty feet: about four miles off the shore are a cluster of rocky islands, where a fishery of white porpoises is carried on in the spring. These fish are seen in great numbers from the mouth of the river, as high up as the Isle of Orleans; many of them are twelve to fifteen feet long, and the smallest will yield as much as a barrel of oil: a valuable fishery for seals and sea cows is also carried on here. Kamouraska is very delightfully situated, the scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely wild and picturesque: it is much frequented as a watering place, both for the benefit of its sulphureous springs, as well as for sea

bathing, the water being sufficiently brackish: steam boats ply between this place and Quebec during the summer and autumn months. The parish of Kamouraska contains about 2000 inhabitants. This part of the country is fertile and thickly peopled, the land is mostly level and well watered by fine streams. The soil is reckoned superior to any in the neighbourhood of Quebec, and great quantities of grain are produced here: the shores also afford excellent pasturage, and the greater part of the butter consumed in Quebec comes from Kamouraska. The distance to Quebec by the south shore of the St. Lawrence, is about ninety miles, and the road passes through St. Thomas and Ouelle, and crossing over the river at Point Levi, which is only one mile from Quebec. At St. Thomas, the River du Sud or Kamouraska River, falls into the St. Lawrence, over rocks twenty-five feet high and forms a most beautiful cascade.

On the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between St. Paul's Bay and Cape Tourment,

is the parish of Petite Riviere, situate about ten miles from Paul's Bay; the centre of the river is here diversified by clusters of small islands, some of which are cleared and settled —they afford excellent pasturage and supply large quantities of hay. CAPE TOURMENT is about 1000 feet high. Beyond the shoals of the Traverse are some low, flat, and rocky islets, called Goose and Crane Islands, and at the east end are the pillar rocks rising abruptly out of the river. The road to Quebec runs through the village of St. Joachin, which is eighteen miles from Petite Riviere, and thirty to Quebec.

As you approach the ISLE OF ORLEANS, a rich and interesting view presents itself of Isle Madame, Cape Diamond, and the mountains on the north and west with the cultivated meadows spreading themselves beneath. The Isle of Orleans is about forty-eight miles in circumference, being twenty miles long, and four to five in breadth; the upper part of the island is five miles below Quebec. The land

rises in gradation from its steep banks towards the centre of the island, and presents a pleasing and fertile appearance, the east end being covered with trees: a fine view of the surrounding country is also afforded from the higher grounds towards the north, whence the Falls of Montmorenci may be seen to great advantage: on the opposite coast is the River La Puce, distant about five miles, and on which there are several romantic falls and cataracts. The Isle of Orleans is noted for its fine apple orchards; and it also produces a considerable quantity of grain. At the lower extremity of the island the river is sixteen miles in breadth, forming, at the upper end, a basin six miles long. The south channel is the broadest, and having the greatest depth of water, is the course usually taken by large vessels; the channel on the north side being shallow, is only fit for small vessels. At Patrick's Hole, about mid-channel, there is good anchoring ground, affording shelter when necessary.

On approaching the basin of Quebec, the Falls of Montmorenci suddenly appear in view, bounded by the village at Point Levi, on the south side of the river, which is here about one mile broad. The elevated promontory of Cape Diamond, on which Quebec is situated, is about 320 feet above the level of the river: between Quebec and Montmorenci is the village of Beauport, where the shore rises in the form of a terrace.

QUEBEC.

This city is situated in 46° 54′ north lat. and 70° 5′ west long. and is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns. The citadel is constructed on the highest point of Cape Diamond, fronting which, on the south, are the plains of Abraham. There are five gates from the garrison. The principal buildings worth noticing are the Catholic cathedral, the Protestant metropolitan church, the castle

of St. Louis or government house, the Jesuits' college, the seminary, the parliament house, the courts of law, the Hotel Dieu, and the monument of General Wolfe. The population of Quebec, in 1831, amounted to nearly 30,000. The anchorage between Point Levi and Quebec is every where good and safe: the line of bank advancing on the west forms a small harbour, called Ance de Mer. Vessels bound to Montreal are generally towed up by steam, and can perform the voyage in thirty to thirty-six hours. The vast masses of ice which accumulate in winter in the basin of Quebec, opposite the Isle of Orleans, generally block up the channel between the city and that island, although the river is seldom frozen over between Quebec and Point Levi. After the ice from Lake St. Peter's has passed, which generally occurs about the latter end of April, or first week in May, the navigation is clear. The earliest arrivals from sea at Quebec are about the first week in May: three vessels arrived in 1831 as early

as the 16th of April. In 1832 the season opened on the 3rd of May, and closed on the 28th of November.

FALLS OF MONTMORENCI. The River Montmorenci empties itself into the St. Lawrence, eight miles to the north east of Quebec: the cascades are situated at a place called the Natural Steps, and are generally of the height of ten to twelve feet; but from the middle of April to the end of May, the waters roll along with increasing height and rapidity. The river is precipitated at the Falls over a rock upwards of 200 feet high, and about 60 feet in breadth, producing a most beautiful effect from its rapid descent, the clearness of the water, and the loud noise accompanying the fall. The largest saw mills in Canada have been erected at this place.

The Indian village of LORETTO is about nine miles north-west of Quebec, and commands a most extensive view of the St. Lawrence. The River St. Charles passes through

this village and after winding for a few miles to the south-west of Lake St. Charles, rolls over a steep rock, thirty feet high, and forms a most beautiful water-fall, which, with the smaller cascades, the bridge, the village of Charlebourgh, and distant hills, present most interesting scenery.

Lake St. Charles is fourteen miles west of Quebec; it is five miles in length by one in breadth, and almost divided into two by a neck of land, which forms a narrow passage nearly at the centre; and its banks are extremely wild and picturesque.

The River Chaudiere empties itself into the south side of the St. Lawrence, about six miles to the south-west of Quebec; this stream flows from Lake Megante, distant 120 miles; the Falls are situated four miles from its mouth; the summit of the Fall is about 350 feet broad, and the water is precipitated from a height of about 120 feet, divided by the rocks into three distinct cataracts, which are particularly grand in the

month of May, from the rapidity, brightness, and deep sound of the falling waters: the wild scenery of the banks of the river, and the luxuriant foliage of the overhanging trees, are also much admired: near the mouth of the River Chaudiere, and on a small rocky point on the borders of the St. Lawrence, are the ruins of an old monastery, called CHATEAU RICHER.

On leaving Quebec, after passing Cape Diamond, the scenery of the St. Lawrence becomes less diversified; but the country is richer in soil, and more improved in cultivation. At about two miles distance, on the north side, is WOLFE'S COVE, the spot where General Wolfe disembarked his army previous to the attack upon Quebec: a little further on is Sillery, and opposite to it is New Liverpool: Wolfe's Cove and Sillery are the great deposits for lumber and staves, large quantities of which commodities are brought down the River Richlieu from Lake Champlain, the merchants from Quebec com-

ing to these places to make their selections. Five miles further on is Cape Rouge; and on the opposite shore is a fine picturesque bank, nearly 500 feet high, covered with trees; here the small River St. Nicholas runs into the St. Lawrence; and on which are two beautiful water-falls; there are several saw mills at the mouth of this river. The church and mill of St. Augustin, on the north shore, are also pleasing objects. Pointe aux Trembles is twenty-one miles from Quebec, and nine miles further on is the RIVER JACQUES CARTIER; its stream is very rapid and impetuous, and the channel being confined by rugged rocks, is frequently broken into cascades: there are several corn-mills on this river; and in the summer season salmon is taken here in great abundance. The church of Cape Santè, with the opposite coast, and Pointe Dechambault, exhibit a pleasing combination of scenery. About forty-five miles om Quebec, the principal channel of the Lawrence is confined by a narrow wind-

ing course, forming the RAPIDS OF RICHLIEU; at the reflux of the tide there is a considerable descent here, and at high water much caution is required, as the channel is narrow, and abounds with sunken rocks and shallows, for an extent of two to three miles, quite across the river. The tide flows about fifty miles beyond these Rapids, although the current always runs down as far as Richlieu. From this spot, as far up as Montreal, the St. Lawrence is generally frozen over in winter; but below the Rapids of Richlieu, and as far as Quebec, the river is seldom frozen, the ice continuing to float up and down with the tide.

The town of TROIS RIVIERES is situated at a point of land near the confluence of the River St. Maurice with the St. Lawrence, and extends about three-quarters of a mile along its banks; there are two islands at the entrance of this river, which divide it into three branches, and thence it takes the name of the Three Rivers: the tide flows up

as far as the town; and steam-boats rom Quebec and Montreal generally stop here to take in fuel. Trois Rivieres is eighty-five miles from Quebec, and ninety-six from Montreal: the climate is milder here than at Quebec. At about eight miles up the river are several iron-founderies, where the manufactory of iron is carried on to a considerable extent; the quality of this iron is soft, tenacious, pliable, and not subject to rust: at a place called Shawinnagamme, twenty miles up the St. Maurice, the river falls about 100 feet perpendicular, and near 60 feet in breadth. The waters of this river are peculiarly dark coloured.

Lake St. Peter's, about six miles from Trois Rivieres, is formed by an expansion of the waters of St. Lawrence over flats, extending in width from ten to fifteen miles, by about twenty-one in length: its general depth, however, is only ten to fifteen feet. Several small rivers discharge their waters into this lake; and at its upper end are some

islands, the only ones that occur between this spot and the Isle of Orleans, a distance of 117 miles; but from hence to Lake Ontario, clusters of islands are frequently met with, some of which are of great beauty and fertility.

The town of Sorel, or FORT WILLIAM HENRY, so named after his present Majesty, is agreeably situated at the confluence of the River Richlieu with the St. Lawrence; the Richlieu takes its rise in Lake Champlain, about seven miles distant. A canal is cutting near Chambli, to unite Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence, the navigation being impeded by rapids. About eight miles distant from Chambli are the Mountains of BELŒIL, composed of masses of granite, 1400 feet in height, from the summit of which there is a magnificent prospect of the surrounding country. FORT ST. JOHN, ten miles from Chambli, is the port of entry for all goods coming from the United States; and about twelve miles further is the British

frontier station called Isle aux Noix, situated on the borders of Lake Champlain. From Montreal, across the St. Lawrence, to La Prairie, is nine miles; and from La Prairie to New York, by Lake Champlain and Albany, is 370 more, making the whole distance from New York to Montreal about 400 miles.

Near Berthier, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, are numerous islands, affording excellent pasturage; and six miles further on is the village of Vercheres: higher up is Varennes; the islands here are so low, as to be subject to frequent inundations in the spring: a few miles distant from Varennes is the village of Boucherville. The road on the north side of the St. Lawrence, between Repentigni and the point of the Island of Montreal, is interrupted by a branch of the Ottawa river, about one mile in breadth, and over which a bridge has lately been erected. The River Ottawa encompasses the Islands of Jesus, Perrot,

and Bissart, washing the north side of the Island of Montreal. About half a mile before you reach Montreal, the stream towards the centre becomes very rapid and broken, and forms the SAULT, OR FALL OF THE RECOLLET. The third branch of the Ottawa is intersected by a number of Islands.

MONTREAL.

THE Island of Montreal is thirty miles in length by five to seven in breadth, and its circumference about seventy. The City of Montreal is situated on the south side of the island, in lat. 45° 33′ north, and in long. 73° 37′ west, 180 miles distant from Quebec by water. The banks of the island rise fifteen feet above the level of the river, a deep and rapid current flows between the shore and the opposite Island of St. Helens, and it requires a strong north-east wind to carry vessels up to the town; vessels are otherwise

frequently obliged to come to an anchor at the lower end of the stream.

Montreal is divided into the Upper and Lower town; the streets are wide and airy. In 1831, the population amounted to about 27,000. The public market, Nelson's monument, and the Hotel Dieu, are situated in the Lower town. The Upper town contains the French cathedral, one of the most magnificent edifices in America, the English church, convent of Recollets, the seminary, and the government house, and which are the principal objects worth notice. A natural wharf is formed near the town, by the depth of the stream and sudden declivity of the banks. About two miles and a half from the city, is a hill called the Mountain, nearly 700 feet high, and extending two miles north and south: it is covered with numerous orchards. The prospect from the mountain is rich and extensive, but the most favourable view of Montreal is from St. Helen's.

REMARKS ON THE CLIMATE OF LOWER CANADA.

THE snow generally begins to melt early in April, and by the second or third week all is usually gone. The river is, however, seldom clear of ice until the first week in May; the ice from the lakes coming down in prodigious quantities about the latter end of April, and, until this is past, vessels cannot get up to Montreal. For the average of the last five years, the frost first began to break up at Montreal the second week in April, and steam-boats have been able to leave for Quebec about the middle of the month. The months of May and June are often wet, but farmers generally get all their seed in by the 20th of May, and wheat is usually ready for reaping by the latter end of August. The spring, summer, and autumn, may be said to be comprised in the five months from May to September. November and April are the two most disagreeable months in the year;

in the former, the snow begins to fall, and in the latter, it is fast going away. Montreal enjoys a milder climate than Quebec, and the winter is not so long by five or six weeks: the soil is also richer; the markets are much better supplied with provisions, and living is cheaper. A discussion is at present going on in the House of Assembly, for uniting Montreal with the Upper Province.

Board and lodging at Quebec and Montreal, may be had in the best hotels, at from 25*s.* to 30*s.* a week; the inns charge from 15*s.* to 20*s.*, and for common people, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* Dwelling-houses, unfurnished, let from £100. to £150. a year; shops and stores from £50. to £100. A farm of one hundred acres, with twenty or thirty acres cleared, with a dwelling-house, and out-houses, may be had in the neighbourhood, from £150. to £300.

RATES OF WAGES IN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Farm managers, from	2	6	to	3	0	per day.
Common labourers	1	8		2	7	

Or from £30. to £50. per annum, without food or cloathing.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Mechanics, from	5	0	to	10	6	per day.
Bricklayers	4	6		5	6	
Carpenters	4	0		5	0	
Smiths	5	0		6	0	

Mechanics' wages are regulated on the 1st of May and the 1st of November.

La Chine is situated at the south-east end of the Island of Montreal, seven miles distant from the city, and is the place whence the Durham boats, Batteaux, and canoes proceed, either up the St. Lawrence or the Ottawa. The CANAL OF LA CHINE was cut, in order to avoid the Rapids or Fall of St. Louis, five miles above Montreal; the river is here divided by two or three islands, and

forms very picturesque scenery. The canal of La Chine is nine miles long, twenty feet wide, and five deep; it cost £130,000. sterling. In 1821, 2100 boats passed upwards, and 2000 downwards; the amount of tolls taken was £6600. currency. In 1832, 1850 boats passed upwards, and 1750 downwards, and the tolls amounted to £5900. currency. Upwards of 500 Durham boats and 1000 Batteaux are constantly employed in the trade between Montreal and Lake Ontario; there are also more than thirty-five steam vessels engaged in the navigation of the St. Lawrence and adjacent waters.

The River Ottawa divides Lower from Upper Canada, and rises in the north-west beyond Lake Huron, upwards of 1000 miles before it falls into the St. Lawrence; its navigation is interrupted by rapids and cataracts, and in some places the river expands over the country, forming extensive lakes. The waters of the Ottawa are dark and discoloured. In proceeding up the Ottawa,

after leaving La Chine, you arrive at the village of St. Anne's, nine miles distant, and where the river is broken and rapid. The Lake of the Two Mountains is formed by an enlargement of the rivers just behind Montreal; it is nearly twenty miles in length, and in some places three miles broad. At Carillon, thirty-five miles from St. Anne's, you leave the steam-boat, and proceed to Grenville, where a canal has been cut to avoid the Rapids of Long Sault. At Bytown, 65 miles from St. Anne's, and 120 from Montreal, is the commencement of the RIDEAU CANAL, which was cut to connect the Ottawa with Lake Ontario, at Kingston, avoiding the Falls of La Chaudiere. The Rideau Canal, including the rivers and lakes through which it passes, is about 160 miles in length; it has forty-seven locks, 147 feet by 33 wide; the total rise is 437 feet; the summit reservoir is Lake Rideau, twenty-four miles in length. Upwards of £750,000. sterling have been expended on this canal, including the

cost of the military works attached to it. Opposite to Bytown is the town of Hull, in Upper Canada. About one mile further up the Ottawa are the Falls of La Chaudiere: the river is about one mile broad at the fall, and dashes over a rugged cliff upwards of fifty feet in height. A bridge has been thrown over the Grande Chaudiere in order to unite the two Provinces, and is called Union Bridge. The River Rideau joins the Ottawa about three miles below the Falls of the Chaudiere, where it forms a pleasing cascade, resembling a white curtain, whence its name of Rideau. About forty miles to the north are the Falls of Les Chats, and 140 miles further up is Pointe au Baptême; the channel is here interrupted by cataracts and rapids. About 120 miles above Pointe au Baptême is the great branch of the Ottawa, which flows from Lake Temiscaming on the right; and thirty-six miles further on are the Falls of Le Paresseux; after passing several portages, the river en-

ters Lake Nispissing, which is about fifty miles in length, and finally discharges itself into Lake Huron, by the River Trent, after a course of 108 miles. The whole distance from Montreal to the upper end of Lake Huron, by the River Ottawa, is nearly 900 miles, with thirty-six portages to pass.

After leaving La Chine, to proceed up the St. Lawrence, you pass the Indian village of Cognawagha, situated on the opposite side of the river, and immediately after enter LAKE ST. LOUIS, formed by a junction of part of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence; this Lake is about ten miles in width. On the north side of the lake is the finely wooded island of Perrot, and on the south a low but richly wooded country, through which the river Chateaugay passes.

The CASCADES or Split Rocks are about two miles in length; the river here pours into Lake St. Louis, on the south-east side, with immense rapidity and force, flowing amongst

three different islands: the waters are in a constant state of the most violent agitation.

Three miles from the Cascades are the RAPIDS OF THE CEDARS, which are formed amidst a cluster of islands, where the St. Lawrence for about a mile and a half assumes a sudden declivity, and drives along a winding course with irresistible force. The cascades are more dangerous than the rapids, and travellers in consequence generally land and proceed nine miles by land, to the Coteau du Lac. The village of the Cedars is pleasantly situated in the north banks of the St. Lawrence, where the agitated state of the waters, combined with the view of the rapids at Coteau du Lac, are exceedingly beautiful.

It is usual to re-embark in the steam-boat at Coteau du Lac, just above the split rocks at the lower end of Lake St. Francis, about the centre of which, on the north side, is Point au Bodet, the BOUNDARY LINE between the two Provinces, distant 120 miles from Kingston. LAKE ST. FRANCIS is

nearly thirty miles long and fifteen broad at its greatest width; its shores are extremely flat. On the north side, at the upper extremity of the lake, is the Indian settlement of St. Regis, the last point on the shores of Lower Canada.

UPPER CANADA.

The first town in Upper Canada is Lancaster, in the settlement of Glengary, on the north shore of Lake St. Francis. This township is watered by three small rivers, and extends nine miles in front towards the lake; the adjoining settlement of Charlottenburgh has several small islands fronting it, watered by branches of the river Aux Raisins. Opposite the Indian village of St. Regis, is the island of Petite Isle, and another more considerable island, called Grande Isle, lies higher up, in front of the township of Cornwall, at the head of Lake St. Francis, along

which a branch of the St. Lawrence forms a bay. The townships of Kenyon and Roxburgh are situated in the rear of Cornwall.

The River St. Lawrence here becomes very steep, and rushes along with immense rapidity between the islands situated in this channel. The LONGUE SAULT is nine miles long, and so rapid that boats descend it in thirty minutes. At a point of the river where the banks are about fifty feet in height, there is a magnificent view of these rapids for an extent of two or three miles, rendered extremely grand by the continual roar of the waters: the south shore, which is separated from the rapids by islands, is much less broken,—a canal is however about to be cut to avoid these rapids. Opposite to Matilda is the isle Au Rapid Plat. From Johnston as far as Kingston, the waters are only broken in a few places, and decked vessels may navigate thence into Lake Ontario. At PRESCOTT, the St. Lawrence is four miles broad; steam-boats usually stop at this

place, on their way to Kingston, which is about sixty-three miles distant. Opposite to Prescott is the American town of Ogdensburgh. Twelve miles from Prescott is Brockville, very pleasantly situated, and carrying on a considerable trade with the United States. Elizabethtown joins Augusta, and is well watered by three small rivers flowing from Lake Torianto. The river here spreads itself into a width of ten to twelve miles; and being interspersed with a multitude of islands, is called the LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, forming a most picturesque scene. The river Gannanoqui, which flows through the township of Leeds, possesses at its mouth a good harbour. Pitsburgh intervenes between Leeds and Kingston; Gannanoqui is thirty-two miles from Brockville. There are several considerable saw and grist mills situated on this river and that of La Petite Nation, which streams also abound with salmon.

KINGSTON is situated at the mouth of the river Cataraqui, which joins the St. Lawrence at the bottom of Lake Ontario; it possesses an excellent harbour, and vessels can lay close in with the shore. The Dock-yard is situated at Point Frederick, and well defended by the forts at Point Henri. The appearance of this town is very pleasing, and in its vicinity are some valuable quarries of white stone. Kingston is situated in lat. 44° 8′ north, and 75° 41′ west long., about 190 miles from Montreal. During summer the harbour is crowded with sloops, Durham boats, Batteaux, and scows; a Durham boat will carry from forty to fifty tons, the Batteaux about six, and the scows, which are flat bottomed boats, will carry from 400 to 500 barrels of flour. The population of Kingston is about 5000. About fifty miles across Lake Ontario is the American town of Oswego, whence steam-boats communicate with Kingston; Oswego is about 80 miles from Uttica, and 350 from New York.

LAKE ONTARIO opens full in view after leaving Kingston; it is about 180 miles in length, 40 to 50 broad, and about 450 in circumference: it is the deepest of all the lakes in Canada, and its waters are about 220 feet above the level of the sea. There are upwards of thirty islands dispersed about in various parts of the lake, the largest of which are Wolfe's and Amherst Islands, near to Kingston; the former is twenty miles long, by five or six wide, and the latter ten miles in length, by six in width.

A little above Kingston is a long islet, forming the BAY OF QUINTE, an excellent and safe harbour; this bay winds beautifully up the country for nearly fifty miles, receiving the waters of several rivers, particularly those of the Trent, which latter communicates with numerous lakes in the interior; between the Bay of Quintè and Lake Ontario is the peninsula of Prince Edward. The soil r
the Bay of Quintè is extremely fertil

the country abounds with red cedar of excellent quality; salt springs are also found in the vicinity. Steam-boats depart almost daily from Kingston for the head of the Bay of Quinté, whence there is a tolerable good road to York, distant about 100 miles, passing along the shores of Lake Ontario, through Cobourg and Port Hope; in the rear of the latter lays Rice Lake. At Duffin's Creek, near Pickering, is a productive salmon and sturgeon fishery. The banks of Lake Ontario are more elevated about the township of Scarborough than in any other port.

YORK is the capital of Upper Canada, and is situated in lat. 43° 45′ north. The population amounts to about 4000; it has a very safe harbour, formed by a long narrow peninsula, called Gibraltar Point. At the back of the town commences Yonge Street, leading to Lake Simcoe, and thence to Gloucester Bay, in Lake Huron. The only public buildings worth notice are the parliament

house, the hospital, and the college, all which are of brick; a university is also building. There is a good market, but provisions are dearer than in Montreal.

Lake Simcoe is about thirty-two miles north of York; this lake is forty-two miles long by twelve broad; and communicates by the River Severn with Gloucester Bay in Lake Huron; the land about Lake Simcoe is considered very excellent.

Burlington Bay is a fine sheet of water, formed by a breakwater in front, with richly wooded high land in the rear, and is one of the most beautiful spots in Upper Canada; a light-house has been erected here. At the head of Burlington Bay are the villages of Ancaster and Dundas; there is a good road from Dundas to Amherstberg, at the head of Lake Erie, 218 miles distant, with others to Guelph and Goderich; there is also a good road from Ancaster to Niagara, and another from Niagara to Detroit. The scenery on the

road from Niagara to Queenstown is very pleasing.

The WELLAND CANAL is forty-one miles long from Twelve Mile Creek, where it joins the river Ouse, three to four miles from its mouth; its width is fifty-six feet, and depth eight and a half,—the summit level is 320 feet, and there are thirty-seven locks, 100 feet long by 22 wide; it cost upwards of £270,000. sterling. Vessels of 120 tons burthen can pass from Lake Ontario into Erie, through the Welland Canal, which is however about to be deepened, in order to admit the passage of vessels of greater burthen.—Produce may be conveyed from Lake Erie to Montreal, through the Welland and Rideau canals, in seven or eight days; the passage is generally stopped from the end of November to the end of April.

Immediately above QUEENSTOWN stands General Brock's monument, whence there is a beautiful prospect. The river Niagara, at Queenstown, is about half a mile broad, and

twenty-five feet deep; near Queenstown is the village of St. Catherine's, celebrated for its salt springs.

The WHIRLPOOL is situated about four miles from Queenstown, and eight from the Falls of Niagara, and is occasioned by the violent current issuing from the latter, the water being precipitated over a sudden slope upwards of fifty feet high, into a semi-circular basin, revolves round in a continual eddy, rising and falling about two feet and a half every minute, and then rushes out between the narrow cliffs, which are here 300 feet in height.

Following the River Niagara from Lake Erie, the water flows smoothly on for some miles, until Grand Island divides the river for about ten miles, forming Black Rock Harbour on the American side, and Chippewa on the British, the stream afterwards uniting at Navy Island; the river here is two miles broad, but suddenly contracts to less than half a mile, and its current increases

three to eight miles, until it approaches the GRAND FALLS. By the interposition of Goat Island, the river is separated into three parts, forming the Great Horse-shoe Fall, on the western or British side, and those of Fort Slausser and Montmorenci, on the American. The larger island is about 960 feet broad, and the smaller one only about thirty. The three falls describe a crescent, and the breadth of the whole is about a mile and a quarter; the fall on the British side is about 2100 feet broad and 150 feet high, and that on the American about 1140 feet broad and 160 high; the precipice over which the cataract rolls is projected fifty feet beyond its base, the torrent forming an immense curtain of water, and which may be passed under for thirty or forty yards. There is a bridge thrown over to Goat Island from the American side. The waters of the Horse-shoe Fall at the edge of the Table Rock, are of a brownish cast, further on of a brilliant white, and in the centre of a brilliant green; a

cloud of thick vapour rises in the centre, and has been observed on a clear day at ninety miles distance; the spray may be distinctly seen two miles off, and the sound is heard at a distance of ten miles. The most striking view of the Falls is from the bottom, below on the British side, or from Table Rock, which is on a level with the edge of the Great Cataract. At Banders, about two miles down the river, there is a fine prospect of the Falls, the Rapids, and Goat Island.

The descent of the RAPIDS, which commences near the village of Chippewa, two miles above the Great Fall, is ninety feet; the distance from the commencement of the Rapids above the pitch, is 148 feet, and the total altitude from the top of the Rapids to the bottom of the Fall is 207 feet.

The River Niagara is 35 miles in length from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie; and is supposed to fall upwards of 300 feet between the two Lakes. LAKE ERIE is about 270

miles in length, 30 to 35 miles broad, and upwards of 700 in circumference; it is the shallowest of all the lakes, and its waters are occasionally exceedingly rough, particularly at the northern extremity: there are fourteen islands on this lake; its surface is upwards of 300 feet above the level of Ontario.

Opposite to Fort Erie is the American town of Buffalo, where the GRAND ERIE CANAL commences, which connects Lake Erie with the River Hudson. This canal is 363 miles in length, 18 feet wide at the bottom, and 40 at the surface: there are eighty-three locks, each 90 feet long by 15 wide; and eighteen aqueducts. The Erie Canal was eight years in completing, and cost upwards of £1,400,000. sterling. The canal boats take from thirteen to fourteen days from Lake Erie to New York, the goods being transhipped at Albany.

The River Ouse is 150 miles long, and navigable for thirty miles. The town of Guelph

is situated on the Speed, one of its branches. At the mouth of the Ouse is Sherbrook, a naval depôt. Port Talbot is nearly equidistant between Niagara and Detroit. The River Detroit unites Lake Erie with Lake St. Clair, the navigation to which is not interrupted.

LAKE ST. CLAIR is thirty miles long and nearly the same breadth; the River Thames runs into it, and the towns of London, Chatham, and Oxford are situated on its banks. There is a large Delta at the upper end of Lake St. Clair, where the River St. Clair runs into Lake Huron.

LAKE HURON is about 250 miles long and 120 broad; its waters are about 570 feet above the level of the sea. The lands belonging to the Canada Company commence in lat. 43° north, and extend sixty miles up the eastern shore. Georgia Bay, at the head of Lake Huron is 120 miles long and 50 broad, and at the extremity of which is Pentagushine, a small naval depôt.

The navigation to Lake Michigan, through the Straits of Mackillimakinak, is deep and safe; but the passage to Lake Superior is interrupted by the Rapids and Falls of St. Martyr. LAKE SUPERIOR is about 360 miles long by 140 at its greatest breadth: its waters are nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. From the entrance of the River St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior is about 2100 miles.

REMARKS ON THE CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCE, AND AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA.

THE CLIMATE of Upper Canada has not as yet attained that degree of salubrity it probably will when the woods are more cut down, which will render the atmosphere drier, with less rain and snow: the more western parts of the Province are generally healthy and agreeable, but the district about Lake St. Clair is reckoned sickly; intermit-

tent fevers are the prevailing complaints, and generally commence with the great heats in June: agues are common in the autumn, and are difficult to get rid of: rheumatic complaints are also frequent amongst the labouring classes. The winter is the most healthy season.

SEASONS.—January is generally the coldest month of the year. The temperature in January and February frequently averages 15° below the freezing point of Fahrenheit. The spring commences in March, but the early part of that month is often rainy, damp, and tempestuous. Towards the end of April the roads become dry, vegetation commences, and the fields afford a little pasture for cattle; in May, the earth is covered with verdure, and the buds of the trees expand with astonishing rapidity. In June, the orchards are in full blossom; and a cloudless sky with a clear atmosphere prevail; but in July or August the heat sometimes averages 80° or 90°, and mosquitoes and flies then b---

very troublesome. October is generally a delightful dry month, with mild weather, and clear frosty nights. The early part of November is called the Indian summer, from the genial warmth which then prevails; the atmosphere is hazy, there being seldom any winds, and a halo often encircles the sun. Snow generally begins to fall the latter end of November or commencement of December.

WINDS.—The winds blow from the south-west two-thirds of the summer months; and in passing over the lakes collect an unpleasant moisture, which is most disagreeable in spring and autumn, although generally moderate with a clear sky. The north-east and east winds are damp and chilly, bringing continued rains in summer and snow in winter. North-west winds are the coldest, but the air is then always dry and elastic. South winds are soft, and accompanied with thaws or rains. Strong gales of wind generally occur about the middle or latter end of Oc-

tober: squalls are frequent in the vicinity of high lands.

WEATHER.—Rains prevail most in the spring and autumn, but May and June are sometimes extremely wet: fogs are almost unknown, and mists seldom occur inland. The month in which the snow begins to fall, and that of its disappearance, are the most unpleasant months of the year, as it is then hardly possible to stir out of the house. The snow usually lays on the ground for six or seven weeks; it is seldom more than two feet deep and always soft; travelling is then performed in sleighs; one pair of horses will draw with ease a ton weight on the snow, and travel forty to fifty miles in a day. In winter the thermometer occasionally stands several degrees below Zero, but seldom continues so for more than three or four days, and the cold is by no means unpleasant: a dry cold air contracts the pores of the skin, and is in some measure a remedy for its intenseness. It seldom snows when the

mometer is below Zero, and the sky is oftentimes bright and cloudless in winter for weeks together; although the air is then extremely keen, it is bracing, and may be borne without inconvenience.

AURORA BOREALIS.—This beautiful phenomenon appears at all seasons, but principally from June until August; its appearance is generally announced by a crackling noise; the clouds in the east begin to explode, first from the north and then from the south, meeting in the centre; they exhibit every variety of shade, from the deepest crimson to a pale yellow: at one time it appears in distant rays of light, but most frequently in a broad crescent, with the extremities touching the horizon, and the inner line strongly marked, the space within being dark; it then usually changes into magnificent columns, which move towards the Zenith, and light the firmament with most luminous colours, vanishing and re-appearing

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pears during the last quarter of the moon, from the hours of ten at night until two in the morning.

The WATER of the lakes is soft and salubrious; most of the land-springs however contract a slight taste of limestone, with which they are impregnated; water in low lands is not so pure nor so limpid as that from the hills; but good springs are universally found either on the surface or by digging for them.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.—Beds of limestone are to be found throughout most districts of Upper Canada, and are useful both in building as well as for agricultural purposes. Gypsum is obtained in large quantities on the banks of the River Ouse, and is used in making plaster of Paris for manure. One ton of gypsum, when ground, will give twenty-six to twenty-eight bushels of plaster, which is sold for about 30*s.* a ton at the quarry; one bushel is sufficient for an acre of land; and light sandy hot so
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kills the worms, and checks weeds and rushes; it does not, however, answer near the sea, nor on wet stiff lands, having the property of attracting the humidity of the atmosphere. Clay for making bricks and pottery is found more or less. Pipe-clay is to be had near Burlington. Salt springs are met with at Wentworth, St. Catherine's, Saltfleet, and Barton; and salt might be made equal to that supplied from the salt-works at Onandago, in the United States, where it costs 17*s*. 6*d*. a barrel of eight bushels; it is estimated that upwards of 100,000 dollars a year are paid to the United States for this article. The salt produced from these springs does not, however, answer so well for salting provisions as the English does. Salt sells for about 3*s*. 6*d*. a bushel retail in Upper Canada.

The Soil in Upper Canada is almost every where excellent, and easy of cultivation: the intenseness of the frost in winter breaks down and ameliorates the stiff clayey soils, and

renders them so friable, that land does not require half the labour it does in England. A brown clay and loam, with a small portion of marl, intermixed with more or less white sand, generally predominate: the surface is usually composed of the deposit of decayed leaves and wood, forming a rich coat of vegetable mould, varying in depth from one to three inches, and which will yield several successive crops without manure. Where hard timber, such as maple, beech, black birch, black walnut, elm, and oak predominate, the soil usually consists of a deep black loam; but where fir and hemlock are intermixed, the soil is clayey; on elevated situations, however, where they grow alone, it is usually sandy: sandy soils are unfavourable for grass, but with the use of gypsum they will produce the heaviest crops of wheat, Indian corn, and clover. In wet seasons the clayey soils will furnish the most grass. On the banks of rivers there are rich tracts of alluvial soil to be met with,

expensive and laborious operation, and as much as £15. an acre has been paid for it. A patent has, however, lately been taken out by an American for a machine to eradicate stumps: the machinery is made of wrought iron, and requires two horses to work it; he charges half a dollar for eradicating each stump. Every year has some effect upon the appearance of the stumps, and by this a person may judge of the period when the land was cleared. For the first two or three years after the trees are cut down, the stumps require to have the young shoots or branches, which spring out, cut off. Scorched timber becomes very hard and difficult to cut down, and also takes a longer time to decay, fire might therefore be of service in seasoning timber; the wood work of houses and furniture being very apt to crack when cold air is let into a heated room. Forest trees are generally found growing eight feet apart, the intermediate space being filled up with brush wood. Wide roads are always dangerous to

the traveller in windy weather. Trees are not generally found so large in their girth as in their height, being frequently upwards of one hundred feet high. Black and yellow birch, elm and ash, denote good soils; maple and hemlock, rich soils: white birch, spruce, and trees of stunted growth, inferior soils. The sugar maple is the tree of principal growth, and its strength denotes the power of the soil; next come beech, elm, and bass. Elevated dry lands afford growth to oak and hickory. Low lands produce walnut, ash, poplar, cherry, beech, maple, and elm. Swamps are covered with cypress and cedar. Pine abounds most on the banks of small rivers and creeks. Hemlock is usually found near streams. Cherry, black walnut, birch, and oak, are met with, dispersed about. Trees felled in the winter and autumn, yield a much superior timber to those cut down in the spring and summer, the wood being found more tenacious and durable; besides, which, the leaves and shoots afford good

food for the cattle during the winter. The best season for peeling off the bark or rind of the trees, is from the middle of May to the middle of July.

CROPS.

WHEAT is the grain most raised. A bushel is the average quantity sown on new lands; old lands require from one quarter to one half bushel more, and as the season advances the quantity of seed should be increased: two large a quantity of seed tends, however, to deteriorate the grain, particularly when sown in the spring, as from the quickness of vegetation, the stalks often become dried up before the ear has received sufficient nourishment to swell the grain. The earlier the seed is put in the better, as the plant becomes firmer rooted, and is not so liable to be injured by the frost in the spring. Wheat sown the spring is neither so productive nor so e a crop, in Upper Canada, as when sown the fall, the latter ripening three to four

weeks earlier: it is however considered that spring wheat yields a more nutricious and palatable flour, although not so white as the produce of winter wheat, which latter generally turns out a heavier and plumper grain. Ploughing for spring wheat usually commences the first or second week in April, and the seed may be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. Winter wheat is put in from the first to the third week in September. Wheat often fails from the grain being checked in ripening, by rust or blight, but good seed, early sowing, and the use of lime will generally ensure a good crop: the seed ought also to be changed as often as convenient. Wheat in Canada is not so liable to be injured by the fly as it is in the United States, but birds and squirrels are very troublesome among the crops. Wheat on new lands returns an average produce of twenty-five to thirty bushels an acre, on old lands from twenty to twenty-five, but in wet seasons not above fifteen to twenty. The

average produce in England is eighteen bushels from three of seed. Canada wheat is heavier, harder, and yields more flour than Baltic wheat, the usual returns being 50lbs. weight of flour per bushel; the Canada bushel is generally calculated to weigh only 60lbs., whereas the English bushel weighs 70lbs., eight bushels, making one quarter. In the United States five bushels of wheat are reckoned equal to one barrel of flour, weighing 196lbs. nett. The flour made in the British Provinces is not in general so much esteemed as that of the United States, owing to want of attention on the part of the millers in not grinding the wheat, nor bolting the flour properly. Wheat is generally collected by the dealers in the months of February and March, in order to be sent to Montreal and Quebec as soon as the ice breaks up: it is often very foul from the weeds, and the negligence of most farmers in not cleaning and drying it with sufficient care; the wheat therefore requires to be

sifted before it can be exported, and, in consequence, seldom answers to the original measure. If the farmer would put his wheat twice through the fan, he would have the waste to feed his pigs, and the remainder would bring more money than what it otherwise sells for, by saving the merchant at Montreal, a loss of weight and expence of labour.

Buck Wheat is cultivated to a considerable extent, and yields about thirty bushels an acre from three pecks of seed.

Rye succeeds well, and will give twenty bushels an acre; it is mostly used for the purposes of distillation.

Oats are indifferent, being light and small in the grain, and not nutricious, supposed to be owing to a want of good seed: one bushel of oats will yield about 16lbs. of meal.

Barley is but little cultivated, the weather being too warm and dry to favour its growth: malting is also rather difficult, owing to the seasons varying so much in temperat

the beer and spirits made from it are consequently seldom good. Winter barley or bere is, however, said to malt tolerably well.

MILLET is a useful grain, although but little cultivated: three quarts of seed are sufficient for one acre, which, on good lands, will produce as much as forty bushels: millet will ripen if sown in the end of June, and makes better bread than rye.

INDIAN CORN is much cultivated, and yields largely, if not injured by the frosts; the average produce is thirty to thirty-five bushels, forty is reckoned a good crop: it is generally planted about the end of May. The leaves and tops of the Indian corn make excellent winter food for cattle.

POTATOES succeed well, but are generally inferior in quality, being for the most part watery and badly flavoured: they return from 170 to 200 bushels per acre. Potatoes are generally planted in round hollows, three to four inches deep, and fifteen to

twenty broad: three to five sets are planted in each hollow, which are then covered over with a hoe: it is supposed, however, they would answer better if planted in drills.

TURNIPS form a valuable crop, as winter food for cattle, and return from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. Turnips are larger and produce more when drilled, as the seed is better deposited, and the roots of the plants come more in contact with the soil. Swedish turnips require a better soil than the common sort; they also keep much better in the spring, and cattle require less hay with them. The common turnip is usually watery and not so solid. Mangel wurzel is, however, cultivated in preference to turnips, as it is not affected by the fly.

PUMPKINS or gourds give a more abundant produce than turnips, and will weigh as much as 30lbs. to 40lbs. each: they are also more liked by the cattle, and do not communicate any unpleasant flavour t milk; salt is generally mixed with

Pumpkin seeds may be planted or scattered in the interstices, between the rows of Indian corn.

HAY AND CLOVER.—The meadows in Canada possess a fine close turf, well covered at the roots with clover, but can only be mowed once a year, owing to the lateness of the spring; indeed the great heats and long droughts render meadows for the most part unproductive. Timothy grass, which is indigenous in Canada, having immense roots, endures the heats of summer better than any other sort. Clover returns about three tons per acre, two tons the first cut and one the second. Plaster of Paris is very useful as a manure for grasses, particularly clover, which it causes to grow higher, to become of a darker and more brilliant green, with thicker and longer leaves: it should be spread in the autumn, previous to a slight rain, about as much plaster as seed. No meadows will bear cutting for many successive years without deteriorating in quantity

and generally in quality: every three or four years it would be advisable to plough up and sow grain, and alternate grass and grain, especially upon light soils: clover is an excellent preparation for a wheat crop. It is generally calculated in England, that grass made into hay loses by heat and evaporation five-sixths of its weight. The grass should be cut before it fully opens into bloom; most grasses losing one-third of their nutritive qualities, as well as weight, by being allowed to stand for seed; whereas, by cutting early, a second crop may often be secured. Hay-makers should follow the mowers within a few hours after the grass is cut, turning it over, and gathering it up into stacks, two or three times in rapid succession. If hay is stacked with the layers of last year's straw in the proportion of one-third, or even one-half, the whole will form excellent fodder: the layers of hay may be sprinkled with a peck to a peck and a half of salt, which will check the wasting fermentatior

and hay prepared in this manner is relished by horses and cattle in preference to any other.

Hops thrive well in Canada, and the flower is larger than that of the English plant: they sell for about 1*s.* 6*d.*

Fruits.—The soil and climate are alike favourable for the growth of fruits: fruit is, however, but little attended to, excepting apples, which are fine, for cyder. Cyder sells for about 10*s.* per barrel, of thirty-two gallons. Apple trees should be planted above thirty feet asunder, with a peach tree between; they usually bear fruit in five years from the pip. The apples peculiar to Canada, and which are reckoned very fine, are the russet or grey apple, the hawthorn dean or snow apple, the famous pippin, and the bouraso.

Hemp.—The cultivation of hemp in Canada, if properly encouraged, might be attended with the most beneficial results, both to the grower as well as the exporter, and

would no doubt meet with every encouragement from the government at home. The soil and climate of Upper Canada are peculiarly favourable for the growth of hemp, and if a moderate capital were employed in purchasing the article of the grower, at a fixed price, proper places being appointed for receiving and dressing it, a fair inducement would perhaps be held out for parties to make trial of a certain quantity on their respective farms.

Hemp is peculiarly adapted for first crops after the land is cleared, the soil being generally too rich for grain, and it does not exhaust the land more than any other crop, if the seed is not left to ripen. The swamps where the ash grows, generally contain a rich black alluvium, and make excellent ground for hemp, standing two or three crops; its strong effect on the soil rendering the latter more fit afterwards for wheat; the rich meadows by the river sides and interval are also well adapted for hemp; t

has the property of extirpating caterpillars wherever it is grown, and is therefore useful in hedge rows.

The following practice has been pursued with the cultivation of hemp in Lower Canada.—After ploughing the land three times, the seed is sown broadcast, about three bushels to an acre, after which the land is harrowed; the male hemp is pulled about the first week in September, laid out in rows, and turned over until sufficiently dried—it is then steeped in pools of stagnant water, about three feet deep, and being well covered over, is left there for a week or a fortnight, according to the temperature of the atmosphere; when the hemp peels easily from the stalk, it is taken out to drain, and thoroughly dried. The frost is found to assist in destroying the glutinous matter, and facilitate the separation of the hemp from the pith. Water retting is considered preferable to dew retting, as the articles manufactured from hemp, prepared by the latter process, are

found to decay sooner when exposed to the weather; hemp should be pulled when the bloom falls, and before the boll is formed; seed hemp is left until the first week in October, and after the plants have been dried for a couple of days, the seed is then thrashed out; the quality of the hemp produced from the seed plant is inferior to that produced from the male plant, which becomes tough from being dressed late in the season, as the plant does not dry so well, and it is also generally calculated that the produce is about one-third less. The average return of an acre sown with hemp in Lower Canada for three years, was 6 cwt. of clean dressed hemp of the best quality; whereas the produce in England is only from 450 lbs. to 500 lbs. of clean dressed hemp per acre, with about fourteen bushels of seed. An acre of land sown with hemp, in Upper Canada, is estimated to produce an average crop of two tons of raw hemp, yi ing, when dressed, half a ton of

hemp, besides eight or ten bushels of seed: the expense of seed, culture, and harvesting may be taken at £4. 15*s.* an acre; and the cost of dressing, owing to the high price of labour, comes to about as much more, making in all about £19. currency per ton of clean hemp, or £17. sterling: from this, however, ought to be deducted the value of the seed, which, at 10*s.* per bushel, would of itself nearly repay the expense of cultivation. The carriage of the hemp from Upper Canada to Montreal, shipping expenses and agency there, with the freight and insurance to England, may amount to about £8. or £9. a ton more, and, as hemp, the produce of the British colonies, pays no duty in England, it might probably be delivered for £25. a ton, leaving a fair margin for profit, supposing it to be of a good merchantable quality. The dressing of hemp in the winter season would afford employment to a number of hands when other occupations are stopped; nevertheless, if hemp could be

sent to England in a raw state, and it has been ascertained, that by keeping it in stacks during the winter, the frost renders it more pliant and easier to dress, a great saving of expense might be effected, as it could be dressed better and cheaper in England than in Canada, and any difference in freight would not be an object.

FLAX.—The seed may either be sown broadcast or drilled at about nine inches interval and covered over with a light harrow: if grown for seed, two bushels will be sufficient for an acre, but if for the flax, as much as four bushels will be required; for if sown too thin on a fine soil, the stems will grow far apart from each other and branch out; the bark being also more exposed to the sun becomes rigid and dark coloured, and therefore in the different processes it has to undergo of retting, dressing, and bleaching, is more liable to fret or break. Most of the flax intended for seed is sown in the autumn; the plants require to be carefully weeded. When flax

is pulled before the seed is ripe, it is called white flax, and seed flax if left to ripen. When ripe, it is pulled and made up into small bundles, and laid on the ground a day or two to dry, after which it is carried to be steeped in stagnant water, being placed with the tops uppermost, and covered over with sods; this is called water retting, and is considered preferable to dew retting. When sufficiently steeped the tops will come off, and the flax easily parts from the boon; it must afterwards be spread in a meadow, and left in the rain until the soil is completely washed off, turning it over until the boon separates; it is then gathered up, and when perfectly dry, may be put into a stack or barn. Seed flax may either be whipped out in the field, or stacked up until the spring. The produce of an acre will average about 600 lbs.; and the expense of seed, cultivating, harvesting, and dressing, comes to about £8. an acre.

Birch.—This tree may be tapped for its

juice, in a similar manner to the maple, about the beginning of April, or before the leaves appear: if the tree is large, it will admit of being tapped in three or four places, and will yield several gallons of juice, which may be converted into a good substitute for wine, requiring about 4 lbs. of sugar to every gallon of juice. There are three sorts of birch trees in Canada, the black, the yellow, and the white; the wood of the two former is tough, and possesses a fine curled grain, fit for cabinet-makers' use. White birch furnishes the bark from which the canoes are made. The branches of the birch tree make the best charcoal.

BEECH.—The nuts of the beech tree afford by compression, an oil, said to be nearly equal to that of the olive, and the refuse serves to fatten cattle; the leaves of the tree are used for stuffing mattresses. Beech wood yields the most potash; it is also used by turners for making chairs, &c.

BLACK WALNUT, commonly call

nut; this wood is used by furniture-makers, and the bark serves for dyeing; an extract from it is used in medicine as an aperient. The fruit makes excellent pickles.

PINE.—The white and yellow, or Weymouth pine, is one of the loftiest trees in the forest, and will grow to the height of 120 to 130 feet; the medium size is 60 feet by 20 inches: this tree furnishes the most useful wood of any, from it softness, strength, and durability; and is principally used in house building. The red pine is, however, harder, stronger, and more durable than the white, being closer in the grain, but is not so abundant as the latter. Pine is called white or red, not from the colour of the wood, but the hue of the bark. Pine is usually met with in sandy districts.

SPRUCE, or black pine, is a tall strait tree; the wood is hard, but not so durable as the white pine; this tree furnishes the essence called spruce.

HEMLOCK, or Canadian pine, grows very

large, and furnishes a durable wood, but not fit for carpenters' use; it is, however, of immense strength, and excellent for out-door work, from its enduring the alternation of wet and dry better than any other wood. It makes good lath-wood, and its bark is useful in tanning. This tree is usually found near streams.

LARCH, also called tamarack, grows tall and strait, but not very large; it is preferred to the red pine for ship-building.

BASS, or plantane, produces a soft wood, fit for turners' use.

CEDAR.—The white cedar, or cypress, is a light durable wood, principally used for making shingles: cedar hedges make a good fence for wheat fields; as also the American black thorn, as the cattle will not feed upon them.

OAK.—The Canadian oak is is not so durable as the British, the fibre being less compact and strong, grain more open and soft; it is also apt to be spongy; it will not en-

dure the weather above fifteen years, although it lasts longer when sent to England: all the Canadian oak timber is perfectly strait; white oak for masts will run 120 feet in length by 4 in diameter.

Ash.—The wood of the prickly ash is fit for furniture; a decoction of it is considered an excellent specific in rheumatic cases; the inner bark is good in intermittent fevers; the wood is useful for wheelwrights, and in making wood hoops.

Juniper makes excellent charcoal, and is the best wood for smoaking provisions.

Ginseng.—This root was formerly highly prized by the Chinese, and formed a considerable article of export from Canada; it possesses a sweetish taste, similar to liquorice, but rather acrid and aromatic: the plant should be gathered in September, and dried gradually in the sun.

Canada Balsam is produced from a species of the pine called balsam spruce; this resinous substance exudes in small drops

from an incision in the bark; it sells for about 6*d.* a lb. in Montreal.

LEATHER TREE.—The bark of this tree is used in making hats.

SHUMAC grows plentifully in Canada, and is useful in tanning and dyeing.

SASSAFRAS—The smell of this wood drives away vermin, and is therefore much employed for making bedsteads; it is also used medicinally.

BEET ROOT AND PARSNIPS may be used as substitutes for malt, by pressing out the juice and properly drying them; one-fourth part of these roots added to three-fourths of malt are considered to make the beer more wholesome.

SUN FLOWER.—This plant thrives well in Canada; and the seeds when pressed yield a very mild pleasant oil, which may be used as a substitute for olive oil.

The seed should be sown in a good soil, about three feet apart, in small holes. When the plant has attained the height of three

feet, the earth must be hilled up round the roots. An acre will produce from forty to fifty bushels of seed, and a bushel of seed will yield one gallon of oil. The seeds when ripe are hulled and crushed, and afterwards put into linen or woollen bags and pressed; the bags should be exposed to heat in cold weather. The refuse is good for fattening poultry and pigs.

TOBACCO thrives extremely well in various parts of Upper Canada; it requires a rich sandy loam, and will yield about 1000 lbs. per acre, and in some lands as much as 1200 lbs. to 1300 lbs.; it sells for 2*d*. to 3*d*. per lb., making the returns of an acre about £40. One man can attend to the cultivation of five acres. Canadian tobacco is of a mild agreeable flavor, and not so pungent as the Virginian.

BEET SUGAR.—The roots, after being properly cleaned, are cut into slices, bruised, and subjected to the press, in order to extract the juice, which is thick and of a dark

colour: the juice is next clarified with lime, and afterwards evaporated by boiling to the consistency of a syrup, skimming off the impurities; when the liquor becomes cold it forms a dark coloured sugar, leaving the syrup at the bottom of the vessel: 2000 lbs. of beet root will yield about 100 lbs. of raw sugar, besides 80 lbs. of molasses, and 600 lbs. of pulp, for fattening cattle: 100 lbs. of raw sugar will return about 80 lbs. of refined: two days are sufficient for converting the juice into sugar. One acre will grow about 17,500 lbs. of beet root. Supposing the sugar sold for 3*d*. per lb. an acre would produce the value of £10. besides the advantage of the pulp for fattening cattle.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The tree which produces sugar is called the rock, or sugar maple, and grows fifty to sixty feet high; its wood is hard, and fit for mill work; some of it is also beautifully grained, particularly that called bird's-eye maple, which is much esteemed by cabinet-makers: the soft maple

tree only yields a very small quantity of sugar.

The season for extracting the juice commences in March and April, when sharp frosty nights are succeeded by sun-shiney days; and the sap being dissolved from its congealed state begins to flow, and becomes a saccharine juice, which exudes through the punctures made in the trees. In rainy, and cold weather but little juice can be obtained, as it is the heat of the sun which causes the sap to flow; and there are generally not more than nine or ten propitious days for collecting the maple juice during the month in which the season lasts: a good maple tree will continue to yield juice for fifty years.

A hole of about one inch diameter is bored in the tree with an auger at from three to four feet from the root, making an oblique incision upwards, about one inch and a half deep; a small spigot of alder, or shumac, is then introduced into the incision, which

conveys the juice into a trough or pan placed to receive it; the latter being emptied every evening into barrels in which the juice is preserved and left to settle, care being taken to prevent its fermenting by adding a spoonful of slacked lime, as the fermentation would render it unfit for making sugar. The juice is of a pleasant flavor, and the quantity obtained from each tree varies from one pint to a gallon per day, according to the number of punctures, which ought not exceed four: a tree of good average size and standing will yield on an average from fifteen to twenty gallons of juice, and three to five gallons of juice will give 1 lb. of sugar: the holes in the trees should be plugged up as soon as the sap has ceased running.

At the close of the season the juice is boiled down under a slow fire until sufficiently evaporated, when it becomes a thick syrup, or molasses; if intended for moist sugar, it must be continually stirred until the moisture appears to be evaporated,

molasses is then left to drain off; but in order to convert it into lump sugar, the syrup is boiled down and strained off; a little milk, or the white of an egg, being thrown in to assist in clarifying it; it is then turned into moulds to harden. Maple sugar is clean, hard, and pleasant to the eye, but has rather a peculiar flavor.

Great improvements might be introduced in this branch of industry, both in preserving the trees by a more careful mode of tapping them, boring the holes with augers instead of the usual method of cutting the trees with an axe, as well as by paying more attention in making the sugar; it has been also ascertained, that when the sap is extracted higher up in the tree the juice proves sweeter, although perhaps yielding a less quantity.

The quantity of maple sugar produced in Lower Canada has hitherto been considered as equal to nearly two-thirds of the consumption of the country, although West India sugar is sold nearly as cheap.

The juice may also be converted into wine, spirits, or vinegar.

The articles required in the manufactory of maple sugar, are wooden troughs, with casks or tubs, and a copper boiler.

POTASH is a fixed vegetable alkali, prepared by pouring water upon the ashes of burnt woods, plants, &c., in order to extract the salt from them; the water which holds the salts in solution is then evaporated so as to leave the salts dry; these salts are called lixivial, signifying a ley made from ashes. The operation of evaporating the water is performed in large iron pots, and hence the term Potash. From 400 to 500 bushels of best ashes, and 600 to 700 good and indifferent are usually required to make one ton of Potash, worth, upon an average, £25.; by a new process, however, a ton of Potash has been produced from 250 bushels of good ashes. Two men can prepare a ton of potash in a month.

Herbaceous plants, particularly f-

nish the most ashes; shrubs give more than trees, leaves more than branches, and branches more than trunks; the hardest and best woods give the most alkali, particularly beech; pine and soft woods do not answer; stalks of beans, gourds and potatoes, the stems of sun-flower and maize, in short, most vegetable substances afford a greater or less quantity of alkali, varying in strength and colour, and requiring different modes of treatment.

The first operation is for the farmer to collect all such vegetable substances, particularly the underwood and small branches of trees cut down on clearing the land, and stack them in some sheltered spot, where they can be burnt when convenient; the plants and roots should be kept as free as possible from all the earthy particles that adhere to them, which otherwise render the potash impure.

When these substances are burnt, a gradual fire should be kept up, feeding and stirring

it continually, so that every particle may be thoroughly reduced, as otherwise there will remain an extractive quality in the ashes, which injures the strength of the alkali. The ashes are generally sold by the farmers to the potash manufacturers at the rate of 6*d.* to 9*d.* a bushel, according to quality.

The materials required for carrying on the next process, after that the substances have been thoroughly reduced to ashes, consist of two or three vats or tubs, called leeches, for soaking the ashes; the most convenient sizes are about six feet square by five feet deep—the tubs should be made water tight, with a plug-hole at the bottom for letting off the ley, and be placed on stands about two feet from the ground.

Various methods are adopted in the process of soaking the ashes, in order to extract the lixivium, some using cold and others hot water; the principal object should be to produce an article of the purest quality containing the greatest quantity of [illegible] water is supposed to extract

alkali; but in the new process warm water is used, adding to it a portion of lime previous to pouring the water over the ashes: warm water is supposed to hold in solution a greater quantity of salts than cold does, as it penetrates the ashes better, and extracts the salts more readily, but at the same time it is said to weaken the alkali, so that the potash, on being tested, will only pass as a second sort.

After putting some rushes or straw at the bottom of the tub, a layer of ashes is carefully spread on the same, and so on alternately, until the tub is two-thirds full, when water is poured on quite up to the brim; after leaving the water to filter through the ashes for about forty-eight hours, the lixivium is then drained off through a hole at the bottom of the tub, and passes by a trough into other receivers; more water is then poured on until the ashes are entirely deprived of their salts. The ashes should be wetted before they are steeped, and if the ley is repassed over fresh ashes, it will produce a

stronger alkali. The water used for soaking the ashes should be soft; hard or brackish water will not answer.

When the ley or liquor is supposed to have attained a strength equal to about 15 per cent., it is fit for boiling, and is then of a dark brownish colour, but gives a yellow tinge to the wood.

The kettles used for boiling the liquor are mostly made at the iron works at Trois Rivieres, in Lower Canada, and cost from £20. to £25. each; they should be chosen shallow. The lees, after being strained, must be kept boiling for several hours, and in proportion as they evaporate, more lees must be poured on until the whole assumes the consistency of thick paste, and becomes of a fine claret colour; the ley must also be kept stirring all the time it is boiling, to prevent its adhering to the sides of the kettle: indeed the produce greatly depends upon the proper management of this part of the operation. The ley being left to cool, becomes a solid body,

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like grey stone, of a rusty reddish hue, and is then called potash; it is generally packed in barrels, weighing 3 cwt. each.

Pearlash is made by calcining potash in an oven, keeping it for some time in a state of fusion, in order to free it from all impurities, when it becomes white, and is termed Pearl-ash.

The CATTLE in Canada are generally small, lean and poor, owing to a want of good pasture, as well as from being so long confined in the stalls during winter, and where they are in general badly fed. Cattle are usually put into the stable between the middle of November and the 1st of December, and turned out again from the middle of April to the first week in May; about a ton of hay, with straw, is reckoned sufficient winter stock for cattle, one with another: hay usually costs 50*s.* per 100 bundles of 17 lbs. each, and straw 25*s.* Lean cattle will gain in pasture during the summer nths from 170 lbs. to 220 lbs., and yield

from 780 lbs. to 820 lbs. of meat, besides 110 lbs. to 120 lbs. of tallow, which latter is usually very good.

Cows are smaller, and give less milk than in England; their average produce, when in the meadows, is from ten to twelve quarts a day, yielding from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. of butter, and 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. of cheese per week —when first turned out in the spring their milk is apt to contract a disagreeable flavor, owing to the animals eating a species of wild garlic, which then abounds in the woods. The butter is also often of a sourish flavor, the cream being kept too long before it is churned.

A dairy farm of twenty cows has been known to yield the following produce, *viz:*

Cheese, in the summer		1200	dollars.
Butter		100	„
20 Calves, at 5 dlrs. each		100	„
15 Pigs,	10 „	150	„

=£300 stg.

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Cows are smaller, and give less milk than in England; their average produce, when in the meadows, is from ten to twelve quarts a day, yielding from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. of butter, and 10 lbs. to 12 lbs. of cheese per week —when first turned out in the spring their milk is apt to contract a disagreeable flavor, owing to the animals eating a species of wild garlic, which then abounds in the woods. The butter is also often of a sourish flavor, the cream being kept too long before it is churned.

A dairy farm of twenty cows has been known to yield the following produce, *viz:*

Cheese, in the summer		1200	dollars.
Butter		100	„
20 Calves, at 5 dlrs. each		100	„
15 Pigs,	10 „	150	„
		1550 dlrs. = £300 stg.	

SHEEP are small, and their wool coarse; their fleeces average from 2 lbs. to 5 lbs. of wool each, worth 1*s*. 8*d*. to 2*s*. per lb.: the pasture in Canada is not suited for sheep, being rank and coarse. Carding wool costs 6*d*. to 9*d*. per lb., weaving cloth 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per yard, and fulling and pressing 1*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per yard.

FISH.—The shad resembles the herring in flavor, but is as large as a moderate sized salmon; they are taken in May and June, and salt down well. The maskinonge is a species of pike, peculiar to North America; it has a long hooded snout. The pickerel is about the size of a haddock, which it resembles in flavor. The herrings are large, but not fine. Salmon is not so good the further you go from the sea. Large quantities of salmon, sturgeon, and herrings are taken in Lake Huron; the sturgeon furnishes good isinglass, which may hereafter become a ...le article of export.

...INGLASS is prepared from the sounds of

the sturgeon, which must be taken from the fish perfectly sweet and fresh, slit open and washed from the slime, being divested of the thin membrane that envelopes it, and from which it easily separates; it is then exposed to the air and sun, to stiffen a little, in which state it is formed into rolls about the thickness of the finger, and pressed into shapes by weights; a thin membrane is generally selected from the centre of the roll, round which the rest are folded alternately, and about half an inch of each extremity is turned inwards. An inferior quality of isinglass may be extracted from the other mucilagenous parts of the fish. Isinglass should be prepared in summer, as the frost is apt to give it a disagreeable colour, deprives it of weight, and impairs its gelatinous matter.

Bees thrive well in Upper Canada, but the honey is not fine flavored, owing to a want of flowers for them to feed upon.

Timber Trade.—Squar sts

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DESCRIPTION OF THE HURON DISTRICT, AND NOTICE RESPECTING THE TOWN OF GODERICH.

THE surface of this tract of land is remarkably flat, although generally from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the waters of Lake Huron. The soil consists of a deep rich, black loam, with a subsoil of clay, mixed with sand, and which, in point of facility of cultivation and fertility, is not exceeded by any in Upper Canada. Natural meadows, furnishing excellent pasture, are frequently met with. The forests are composed of valuable and useful timber, the predominnat species of which are maple, beech, elm, and basswood, and the trees are so disposed as to considerably diminish the expense of clearing.

The soil is well watered by numerous rivulets and brooks, as well as by the Rivers Maitland, Thames, Ouse, and Nith, which

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Timber Trade.—Sq ts

tree only yields a very small quantity of sugar.

The season for extracting the juice commences in March and April, when sharp frosty nights are succeeded by sun-shiney days; and the sap being dissolved from its congealed state begins to flow, and becomes a saccharine juice, which exudes through the punctures made in the trees. In rainy, and cold weather but little juice can be obtained, as it is the heat of the sun which causes the sap to flow; and there are generally not more than nine or ten propitious days for collecting the maple juice during the month in which the season lasts: a good maple tree will continue to yield juice for fifty years.

A hole of about one inch diameter is bored in the tree with an auger at from three to four feet from the root, making an oblique incision upwards, about one inch and a half deep; a small spigot of alder, or shumac, is then introduced into the incision, which

conveys the juice into a trough or pan placed to receive it; the latter being emptied every evening into barrels in which the juice is preserved and left to settle, care being taken to prevent its fermenting by adding a spoonful of slacked lime, as the fermentation would render it unfit for making sugar. The juice is of a pleasant flavor, and the quantity obtained from each tree varies from one pint to a gallon per day, according to the number of punctures, which ought not exceed four: a tree of good average size and standing will yield on an average from fifteen to twenty gallons of juice, and three to five gallons of juice will give 1 lb. of sugar: the holes in the trees should be plugged up as soon as the sap has ceased running.

At the close of the season the juice is boiled down under a slow fire until sufficiently evaporated, when it becomes a thick syrup, or molasses; if intended for moist sugar, it must be continually stirred until the moisture appears to be evaporated, the

duce; if on old lands, lessee finding every thing, receives half the grain and hay.

The usual charge for cutting down the timber, clearing, and fencing the land, is about £3. currency per acre; chopping is usually done for 30*s*., and logging 20*s*. per acre; ordinary fencing 1*s*. 3*d*., posts and rails 1*s*. 10*d*., and ditching 1*s*. 4*d*. to 2*s*. per rood; if the trees are only girdled, and not cut down, the expense is not more than 22*s*. 6*d*. to 25*s*. per acre. The cost of seed, cultivating, and harvesting, averages from 35*s*. to 40*s*. per acre; from this ought to be deducted the value of the ashes and timber, producing in many cases as much as 20*s*. an acre. The regular returns of a farm in wheat, clover seed, provisions, dairy, &c. average in value from £5. to £6. an acre.

About one to one bushel and a half of seed are sufficient for an acre of wheat. The crops average 20 to 25 bushels, but

oftener 30. Rye gives a produce of 20. Oats 30 to 40. Barley 40. Indian Corn 30 to 35. Peas 20, and clover two bushels per acre. Potatoes give 200 bushels per acre, but they are inferior in quality. Turnips thrive well; pumpkins are, however, mostly preferred as winter food for cattle. Wheat and rye may be sown in April; Indian corn, barley, and potatoes, in May; turnips in July. Mowing commences in July, and reaping in August Meadow lands average one ton of hay per acre, worth 40*s.* to 50*s.* Grass seeds ought always to be sown with the first crops, that the land may remain in grass after the grain is taken up: hay is generally made in the third year, but is seldom good, not being sufficiently heated before it is dried. Clover thrives well, and the seed might be shipped to Europe the same year of its growth. Cows give, on an average, ten quarts of milk per week, yielding 3 lbs. of butter and 4 lbs. of cheese,

worth 7*s.* to 8*s.* Five bushels of peas, or Indian corn, will keep and fatten a pig fit for market.

The ashes collected from burning the wood, or clearing the land, sell for about 5*d.* a bushel, and when manufactured into potash, fetch 12*s.* to 15*s.* per cwt.; potash, if of good quality, is worth 25*s.* in Montreal; the expense of carriage may be from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per cwt. On an average, 25 bushels of wood ashes will make 1 cwt. of potash.

A maple tree will yield, on an average, 5 lbs. of sugar, worth 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb.; a grove of maple trees on each farm might therefore produce the proprietors from £30. to £40. a year.

A good frame house, 10 feet by 15, can be erected for £120 to £150.

A larger sized frame house, 20 feet by 30, can be erected for £150. to £250.

Frame barns cost from £50. to £150.

Log houses from £40. to £50.

Log barns £20. to £25

Log cabins £10. to £15.

Log kitchens and stables £7. to £10.

Saw mills may be erected for £150. to £200 A saw mill about 60 feet by 40, and 25 feet high, including the expense of banking the river, worked with undershot wheels, cost about £1000. A common saw mill will cut about 2000 feet of deals per day; the charge is generally 2*s*. 6*d*. per 100 feet, one inch boards; or one fourth for the mill, one fourth to the sawyer, and half to the log owner: boards are mostly cut from the white pine, spruce, and hemlock.

Grist mills: one pair of stones may be erected for £200 to £250.: the miller receives one-twelfth of the flour for grinding.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM QUEBEC TO GODERICH BY LAND, THROUGH MONTREAL, YORK, &c.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Cape Rouge about	9	La Chine about ..	7	Newcastle about..	56
St. Augustin	9	Pointe Claire	9	Port Hope	50
Jacques Cartier ..	15	St. Anne	9	York	60
St. Anne	30	Ferry	3	Dundas	48
Trois Rivieres....	22	Cedars.....	9	Beverley	8
Riviere du Loup..	27	Coteau du Lac ..	9	Waterloo.....	13
Berthier	22	Cornewall	40	Guelph	12
Repentigné.....	32	Milleroches.....	6	Wilmot	20
Montreal	18	Williamsburg....	21	Avon River.....	18
		Prescott	19	Thames River....	13
	184	Brockville	14	Ross.....	15
		Kingston.....	36	Goderich.....	15
			182		328

SKETCH OF DISTANCES BY WATER FROM GODERICH TO MONTREAL, &C.

	Miles.
From Goderich to the entrance of the River St. Clair about....	90
Thence to Sandwich, on Lake St. Clair	84
„ Amherstberg, at the entrance of Lake Erie	20
„ the entrance of the Welland Canal	240
„ to Niagara, at the entrance of Lake Ontario	40
„ across Lake Ontario to York	36
„ York to Kingston	170
„ Kingston to Prescott	63
„ Prescott to Montreal	127
„ Montreal to Quebec.....	180
„ Quebec to the mouth of the St. Lawrence	350
About	1400

STEAM BOATS.

	Dist. *Miles.*	Time. *Hours.*	Fares. *s.*	*d.*	*s.*
Quebec to Montreal	180	30	10	0 @	30
Montreal to Quebec	180	24	7	6	25
Montreal to Prescott	127	48	12	0	36
Prescott to Kingston	63	—	5	0	15
Kingston to York..	170	—	13	6	40
York to Niagara ..	36	4	4	6	10

USUAL CHARGES AT INNS IN TRAVELLING.

	s.	*d.*
Breakfast	1	6
Dinner	2	0
Tea.....	1	3
Bed	0	9
	5	6

STATE OF TRADE AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL IN 1832.

EXPORT ARTICLES.

ASHES.—This article has been in steady demand, although the English markets have been dull, owing to the large stocks remaining on hand from 1831. The heavy supplies which arrived at Montreal in the autumn, caused a decline in prices of 3*s.* to 4*s.* per cwt., but they rose again about the close of the season, from the prospect of a little better from England, and finally closed at 28*s.* for pots, and 29*s.* for pearls; upon the whole, the exports have been fully equal to the produce. The soda, now used as a substitute for ashes in England, and which costs

only about 20*s.* per *cwt*, interferes with ashes of ordinary quality, and tends to keep prices down. The Quebec brand is getting into better favour, and now ranks nearly equal to the Montreal. Ashes made by the new process, although looking well, want strength, and seldom pass above seconds or thirds.

American ashes are admitted to entry into Canada upon payment of a duty of 2½ per cent., equal to 1*s.* currency per barrel, and may be exported to Great Britain as Canadian ashes.

The exports for the last three years were as follows:

	1830.	1831.	1832.
Potash	31,700 brls.	30,300 brls.	24,960 brls.
Pearls.	15,800	20,400	14,000
	47,500	50,700	38,960

Number of Barrels of Canadian Ashes imported and consumed in London in

	IMPORTED.		CONSUMED.	
	Pots.	Pearls.	Pots.	Pearls.
1829—3800		5300	4900	6600
1830—6000		7000	4100	5900
1831—4400		5500	3800	3500
	14,200	17,800	12,800	16,000

Stocks on hand at Liverpool, December 31.

1830—8200	brls. Pots	2000	brls. Pearls.
1831—8000	„	5000	„

Flour.—The exports of Canada flour to England have been sufficiently extensive to create a good demand for that of the United States, both for home consumption as well as for export to the West Indies. The stock of flour in hand at the close of the season was small, and superfine commanded about

32*s.* 6*d.* per barrel. Flour is admitted into Canada from the United States free of duty, either for home consumption or export to the West Indies, but can only be sent to England as foreign flour.

Owing to too great an exposure to the heat and rain, much of the Canadian flour becomes sour by the month of July; greater attention is also required in leaving the flour to cool before it is packed, and removing all impurities. The barrels should be made of the best seasoned white oak staves, and the heads fastened on with hoops, the hoops round the barrels being properly nailed.

The exports of flour from Canada in 1830 amounted to 50,000 barrels, and in 1831 to 81,600 barrels; of which latter 59,000 were Canadian, and 22,600 American produce; and of these, 55,000 were sent to Great Britain, 8,600 to the West Indies, and the remainder to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.

The exports of flour from the United States of America to Great Britain and her colonies, from the years 1821 to 1831, inclusive, amounted to upwards of seven millions of barrels, *viz*:

Years.	British North America.	West Indies.	Great Britain.	Totals. Barrels.
1821	131,033	551,396	94,541	776,970
1822	89,840	406,849	12,096	508,785
1823	29,681	442,488	4,252	476,421
1824	39,191	425,359	70,873	534,423
1825	30,780	429,760	27,272	487,812
1826	72,904	433,094	18,357	524,355
1827	107,420	362,674	58,129	523,223
1828	86,680	370,371	23,258	480,309
1829	91,088	248,236	221,176	560,500
1830	149,966	281,256	326,182	757,404
1831	150,645	371,876	879,439	1,401,960
	979,228	4,322,359	1,730,575	7,032,162

Indian Corn Meal.—This is generally kiln dried, and packed in hogsheads of

800 lbs. each; the hogsheads should be made from white oak, clear of the sap, suitable to serve afterwards as rum puncheons. When packed in barrels as flour, they ought to weigh 168 lbs. each. Indian corn meal sells at about 22*s*. 6*d*. per barrel.

WHEAT.—The duty in England on Canada wheat being only 5*s*. per quarter, it has found a ready market for export, and prices are likely to be maintained. Very little new wheat had reached Quebec before the close of the season, but it was expected there would be from 500,000 to 600,000 quarters ready for shipment in the spring. The closing price for Lower Canada spring wheat, was 5*s*. 9*d*. per minot of 66 lbs. Upper Canada good white winter wheat, 6*s*. 6*d*., and the red 6*s*. per bushel of 60 lbs.

American wheat is admitted into Canada free of duty, and when manufactured into flour, may be shipped to England as Canadian produce, which is likely to give a great stimulus

to the mills and shipping interests of Canada.

The exportation of wheat in 1831 amounted to 1,300,000 bushels, being an increase of nearly one million of bushels over that of 1830.

Flax Seed.—This article had advanced to 6*s.* per minot of 66lbs., and considerable sales were made at that price. A duty of 15 per cent. is imposed on all flax seed coming from the United States.

Salt Provisions.—The demand for pork has been steady, and stock small: large supplies were however expected to arrive from the Ohio in the spring; provisions from the United States being admitted duty free. Beef on the other hand has been dull of sale, and the export appears to be on the decline; the admission of beef from the United States, operating against the demand of the Canadians, the latter not being able to compete in price with the former.

The exports in 1830, were beef 3400,

pork 8700 barrels; in 1831, beef 4600, pork 8600 barrels.

Mess pork consists of the thickest pieces of the fattest and largest hogs; the flank and inferior parts being excluded: 200 pieces of 4 lbs. to 6 lbs. are packed in each barrel.

Prime mess admits two half heads cut off near the eyes, two legs cut off near the joints, two shoulders, and the residue to make 200 lbs. of good side pieces.

Prime pork consists of three half heads, three legs, and three shoulders, with good side pieces to make up 200 lbs.

Cargo pork consists of three or four half heads, legs, and shoulders, with side pieces to make up 200 lbs.

The barrels should be made of the best seasoned white oak staves, to contain thirty gallons each, fully hooped with walnut hoops, and well made, so as not to lose the pickle.

LUMBER.—The season commenced in April and closed in November; but the bad wea-

ther, easterly winds, and prevalence of cholera operated against this trade. When the frost lasts well into April, there is seldom any want of water in the streams, and the raftsmen are then enabled to reach Quebec by the middle of May. The prices realised in the spring, were moderate for good rafts of new timber, but inferior qualities are rejected by the merchants as they will not suit the English markets. In order to compete with Baltic timber, it ought to be clean dressed, free from faults, and well squared. Deals should be clean, free from blemish, cut with precision, equal from end to end, and plump in the measure.

The gross amount of lumber exported in 1832, has been equal to that of the preceding year; but excepting staves, the stock remaining on hand is smaller.

Oak.—The quality of Canadian oak has improved both in lengths and sizes. Lake Ontario oak, which is the largest, sold at the opening for 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per foot. The

Ottawa and Rideau rivers is the longest, and fetched 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* That coming from the Bay of Quinté is inferior, and only fetched 9*d.* to 1*s.*

ELM.—The quality has not improved, prices varying from 6*d.* to 9*d.*

ASH AND BIRCH.—The demand and prices of these woods has been reduced owing to the inferiority of that brought to market; the best of the timber is chopped off in dressing of it: the heart not being so good as the part near the sap. White ash and red birch always command fair prices, the former from 4*d.* to 5*d.*, and the latter from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per foot.

RED PINE.—The demand for this timber increases: the price ruled from 8*d.* to 9*d.* per foot on the raft.

WHITE PINE.—The supply has proved greater than the demand. The mode of cutting up trees into greater lengths and dressing them as near the proud edge as can be is considered injurious: a back or

waive ought to be left in proportion to the size, which would avoid a waste of the best part of the timber in each tree: this, and the high prices asked for white pine, has favoured the shipment of the red.

DEALS.—The supply has exceeded the demand. Greater attention is required in the choice of logs, as well as more care in sawing them; exact lengths, and one-eighth of an inch over their breadths and thickness, would tend to increase their estimation and price.

The opening prices for			Per. H.	
	£.	s.	£.	s.
Bright pine deals, were....	8	10 to	9	0
Bright spruce.....	7	10	8	0
Floated pine	8	0	8	10

STAVES.—The supply of standard staves, in 1831, was one-third less than in 1830; of puncheons there was a good supply. Red oaks, supply limited. Barrel, large stock.

Dressed staves, supply short, and large demand.

	£.	s.		Per M. £.	s.
Standard staves assorted ..	30	0	to	32	0
West India white oak	10	0		10	10
red oak	7	0		8	0
barrel.....	5	10		6	0

Exports in 1831.

Oak	19,000 pieces.
Elm	9,000
Ash	1,800
Birch	1,500
Red and white pine.....	158,000
Deals	1,500,000
Staves	5,500,000

Furs.—Fine peltry consists of beaver, otter, martin, and wild cat skins. Mixed peltry, are a mixture of the above, with a larger quantity of wolves, foxes, deer, bears, and buffaloe skins. Beaver skins, exclusive of the tail, usually weigh about 2 lbs. each. All the finest furs come from the north-west.

ENGLISH goods were plenty and cheap in 1832, the supply having been greater than the demand; merchants and consumers had therefore an opportunity of making their purchases on favourable terms.

COTTON GOODS.—The early importations far exceeded those of any other year; and until the breaking out of the Cholera, very large sales were made at remunerating prices. A heavy stock of coarse cottons remained on hand at the close of the season.

WOOLLENS.—The market was nearly cleared of coarse woollens, excepting cloths, and of which a heavy stock remained. Stuffs went off at fair prices, and the stock was light.

LINENS.—The importation of coarse linen was less in 1832 than in the previous year, and the old stocks being nearly all sold off, there is likely to be a good demand for Os-

naburghs, canvas, and sheetings of fair qualities. The prices of Irish linens have been steady, and the importations not more than equal to the demand.

Boots and Shoes.—Owing to the cheapness of leather, and the number of shoemakers settled in all parts of Canada, these articles are made as cheap as they can be imported.

Hats.—The large stock on hand at the close of 1831 has been considerably diminished, and is likely to be exhausted before the spring.

Salt.—The imports have been considerably less than in 1831, and the prices higher in consequence. Above 300,000 bushels, of 56lbs. each, were imported from Liverpool in 1831, and 60,000 barrels entered by Lake Erie from the United States. The duty on foreign salt is about to be reduced. Bay salt is preferred to the British for curing fish, as it is milder and finer. The Dutch are in the habit of evaporating the brine made from a solution of Bay salt over a gen-

tle fire, and mixing with it a proper quantity of sour whey, which unites with the uncombined fixed alkali, and prevents its adhering to the salt as it crystalises; this is supposed to improve the quality of the salt, and gives that superiority to their mode of curing herings.

Fish.—A bounty having been offered by the States of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, on the exportation of fish, a great part of the fish which used to be sent to the Quebec and Montreal markets, now finds its way elsewhere, so that the supply of late has become very scanty, at the same time that the demand for salmon and pickled herrings has been increasing.

Fishing on Shares.—The owners always provide the vessel, salt, and provisions, the men finding the lines and giving their labour —the produce is generally divided equally on the return of the vessel; sometimes, however, the crew have five-eights and the owner only three-eights; the men are further more

allowed for their time in curing and drying the fish on shore. The fishing season usually commences about the first week in May, and ends in November. Making up a cargo generally occupies three months: herrings are most in season from May to September, and mackerel from June to October. Herrings are packed in boxes containing about 200 fish in each. A barrel of fish ought to be of the capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Shell fish are said to be poisonous in the gulph of St. Lawrence in the month of August.

Coals.—In consequence of the number of steam-vessels plying on the River St. Lawrence and the lake, a very great increase has taken place in the consumption of coals in preference to wood. Larch is the wood mostly used as fuel in steam-vessels, as it burns briskly, and affords a strong heat. A steam vessel of sixty to eighty horse power will consume on an average two cords of firewood per hour, worth 20*s*. to 22*s*. per

cord. A cord of wood occupies 128 cubic feet, whereas a chaldron of coals do not occupy more space than 40 feet. Upwards of 7000 chaldrons of coals more were imported in 1832 than in 1831; coals are therefore likely to form a very considerable article in Canadian imports; their use is also becoming more general in families.

Pictou coals, similar to the Scotch, sell for 25*s.* a chaldron
Cape Breton ditto " Newcastle " 35*s.* "
The duty at the pit mouth is 5*s.* a chaldron.

EXCHANGES.

London, private bills, 60 dys sight,	8 to 9½	per cent.	prm.
" banks	" "	10	"
Commissariat	30 "	4*s.* 0½*d.*	per dollar
New York	3 "	1¾ to 2½	premium
" "	60 "	7½ 8	per cent.
Sovereigns	24*s.* each.		

The exchanges have varied less than any former year.

PRICES CURRENT IN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL 31st OCTOBER, 1832.

EXPORTS.

		currency.	
	s. *d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ashes, pot, per cwt.	25	0—25	6
pearl "	27	0—28	6
BEEF, mess, per barrel (200 lbs.)	50	0—52	6
prime mess "	40	0	
prime "	32	6—33	0
cargo "	27	0	
PORK, mess "	82	0—85	0
prime mess "	75	0—77	6
prime "	65	0—67	0
FLOUR, superfine, per barrel (196 lbs.)	31	0—32	6
fine "	29	6—30	0
middling "	28	9	
WHEAT, L. C. per minot (66 lbs.)	5	6— 6	0
U. C. per bushel (60 lbs.)	6	0— 6	3
FLAXSEED, per minot (66 lbs.)	4	6— 5	0
TOBACCO, U. C. per lb.	0	4½ 0	5½
BUTTER "	0	7— 0	8
SALMON, new, per barrel	57	0	
WHISKEY, U. C. per gallon	2	9— 3	0
CANADIAN BALSAM, per lb.	0	6	
CASTOREUM "	8	0	

FURS and PELTRIES		currency. s.	d.	s.	d.
Beaver G. R. prime, per lb.		15	0		
Ditto fall	"	7	6	10	0
Otter, prime	each	20	0	22	6
Martin, Canada	"	3	4	3	9
Muskratt fall	"	0	5	0	7
spring	"	0	9	1	3
Mink, prime	"	1	0	1	6
Fox, Red	"	3	1	3	6
Fisher	"	7	6		
Seal	"	3	0	3	6
Bear	"	40	0	45	0
Elk	"	10	0	12	0
Buffalo	"	18	0	20	0
Deer	"	5	0	5	6
Wolverine	"	4	6	5	0
Wolf	"	7	0	7	6
Cat	"	6	0	7	0
Raccoon	"	1	9	2	0

New vessels, with spars and masts, cost from £8. to £8. 10*s*. per ton.

Market Prices of Provisions in Quebec in 1831.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
WHEAT ..	6 0	6 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 10	6 0	5 8	5 6	5 6	5 3	5 0	Per minot, 8 per cent. larger than the Imperial bushel.
MAIZE	3 8	3 8	3 10	3 10	4 0	3 9	3 4	3 6	3 8	3 7	4 0	4 0	
OATS.....	1 6	1 7	1 5	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 11	1 11	2 0	
BARLEY ..	2 8	2 9	2 8	2 7	2 8	2 4	2 5	2 6	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	
POTATOES	1 9	1 9	1 9	2 0	2 2	2 0	2 4	2 3	2 2	1 8	1 9	1 8	Per cwt.
FLOUR	16 6	16 4	16 4	17 0	17 0	16 4	19 0	15 8	15 4	15 6	14 6	14 6	"
HAY	£29	£30	£35	£40	£47	£43	£43	£43	£45	£50	£52	£50	100 bdls. of 16 lbs. each
STRAW ..	£7	£7	£7	£8	£11	£12	£10	£9	£9	£9	£8	£7	do of 13 lbs.

IMPORTS.

				Import Duty:	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
SUGAR, brown, per cwt.	33	0	37	0—4	8 cwt.
refined, per lb.	0	6	0	7—9	0 "
MOLASSES per gallon	2	8	2	9	
COFFEE per lb.	1	0	1	1—0	2 lb.
TEA, black "	3	0			
green "	4	6	4	10	
RUM, Jamaica, per gallon	3	4.	3	6—1	0 gal
Leewards "	2	10	3	0—1	0 "
BRANDY "	6	0	7	6—1	7 "
HOLLANDS "	5	0	5	6—1	7 "
SOAP per lb.	0	4½			
CANDLES "	0	8½			
VINEGAR, English, per gallon	1	6			[minot
SALT, Liverpool, per bushel	1	6	1	8..0	4 per
St. Ubes "	1	8			"
COALS, Newcastle, pr chaldn.	30	0	32	6	
Liverpool "	27	0	32	6	
IRON, English per cwt.	9	0			
Sweedish "	22	0			
Russian "	25	0			
GLASS BOTTLES, per gross	25	0			

All goods coming from England, not otherwise enumerated, pay a duty of 2½ per cent. ad valorem.

CUSTOMS OF THE TRADE.

CREDITS.—In Montreal and Quebec pot and pearlash are sold for cash; all other articles of export and import are sold on credit, at ninety days or more.

COMMISSIONS.	per cent.
On sales of goods from Europe.....	5
„ Canadian produce	2
On purchases for Europe	5
„ Canada	2½
For guaranteeing sales	2

INTEREST of money 6 per cent. per ann.

DAMAGES in bills returned from
Europe..... 10 per cent.
New York 4

CHARGES.

CARTAGE.—Provisions and ashes 2*d.* per brl.
„ Flour 1½*d.* per barrel.
„ Wheat 6*d.* per 20 bushels.

COOPERING.—Ashes 1*s.*, provisions 6*d.*, and flour, 3*d.* per barrel.

N. B. Ashes, salt provisions, and flour, are subjected to inspection.

WHEAT.

Turning in store, 6*d.* per 100 bushels.

Screening for shipment, ½*d.* per bushel.

Cribbling ditto, ½*d.* per bushel.

RENT.

Wheat 1*d.* per bushel the first month, and ½*d.* the succeeding ones.

Ashes 1*s.*, salt provisions 6*d.*, and flour, 3*d.* per barrel per month.

FREIGHTS.

From Quebec and Montreal to England.—

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	
Timber	40	0	@	44	0	per ton.
Deals ..	6	10		7	0	„
Ashes..	37	6		40	0	„
Flour ..	5	0		5	6	per barrel.
Wheat..	1	2		1	6	per bushel.

From the West Indies, 28*s.* per hogshead, and 40*s.* per puncheon.

From Montreal to Quebec.—
weight 7*s.* 6*d.*, and measurement 10*s.* per ton.
Flour 9*d.*, salt provisions and ashes 1*s.* pr brl.
Wheat 3*d.* per bushel.

From the head of Lake Ontario to Montreal.

	s.	*d.*	
Ashes	35	0	per ton.
Beef and Pork..	6	0	per barrel.
Flour	4	3	per barrel.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE

From Montreal to the head of Lake Ontario, 2¼ per cent. on merchandise.

From Lake Ontario to Montreal,
on ashes, flour and wheat in bags, 2½ per cent.
on wheat in bulk 3¼ per cent.

Premiums usually rise 1 per cent. after the 25th of October.

SHIPPING AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL IN 1831.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Arrived from Great Britain..	802	205,000	10,500
British N. A...	146	15,600	800
West Indies....	57	8,000	450
	1,005	228,600	11,750
Sailed for Great Britain	920	258,200	11,000
British N. America	125	9,800	560
West Indies	54	7,000	400
	1,099	275,000	11,960

Imports, Quebec and Montreal.

	1831.		1832.
Wines.....	£ 70,000	currency	£ 53,000
Spirits	249,000		220,000
Sugar	35,000		126,000
Molasses	12,500		10,000
Tea and coffee ...	87,000		86,000
Tobacco.....	2,500		5,000
Salt.....	24,000		13,000
	£480,000		£513,000
Brit. manufacture	1,320,000		1,343,000
	£1,800,000		£1,856,000

Exports, Quebec and Montreal.

	1831.	1832.
Lumber.....	£380,000 curr.	£373,000 curr.
Ashes.....	304,000	274,000
Flour.....	140,000	592,000
Wheat.....	440,000	
Provisions.....	37,000	49,000
Furs.....	86,000	86,000
Vessels.....	306,000	325,000
	£1,693,000	£1,699,000

Montreal.

	Vessels.	Burthen Tons.	Duties paid.
In 1831 there arrived..	81 ..	19,000..	£30,000 curr.
1832 "	117 ..	27,700..	59,000

TAXES.

All rateable property, such as houses, barns, mills, horses, and live stock, pay one penny in the pound, ad valorem.

Cultivated lands pay one penny, and waste land one farthing, per acre; road tax about 13*s.* 6*d.* each farm; or not less than three, nor more than twelve days' labour and assessment.

Valuation of Property in Upper Canada, upon which a Tax of one penny in the pound is levied.

Log houses, one story	£20 to	£25
Ditto, two stories	30	40
Frame house, one story	35	40
Brick ditto, one story	40	50
Brick ditto, two stories	60	70
Grist mills, one pair of stones ..	150	
Ditto, two pairs	200	
Saw mills	100	
Store house.....	200	
Horses 3 years old and upwards	8	
Horned cattle 2 to 4 years old ..	1	
Ditto do. 4 years old and upwards	4	
Milch cows.....	3	
Cultivated lands	20*s.* per acre.	
Uncultivated ditto	4*s.* "	

Public Revenues of Upper Canada in 1832.

RECEIPTS —Sales and rentals of estates.....		£26,000
Tolls on public works.....		6,500
Duties on imports, &c.....		47,500
EXPENDITURE.		£80,000
Interest on Public Debt (£235,000)	£8,500	
Salaries.....	7,009	
Civil list	8,500	
Pensions, schools, &c.....	14,000	
		38,000
Surplus		£42,000

EMIGRANTS.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec in

1827	was	16,800
1828		13,700
1829		13,300
1830		24,400
1831		49,000
1832		50,000
Total		167,200

The number of emigrants settled in Lower Canada, from the year 1825 to 1832, has been 31,000.

SALES OF LAND BY THE CANADA COMPANY.

From 1825 to 1828.....	67,000	acres.
1829.....	33,000	
1830.....	51,000	
1831.....	98,000	
1832.....	114,090	
Total	363,000	

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

Remarks on the expediency of issuing a Local Silver and Copper Coinage, for the general use of the British Provinces in North America.

THE British Provinces of North America have not at present any metallic currency of their own, and the mixed circulating medium which does exist, is both deteriorated in its quality, and insufficient in quantity, as well as rated too high, so that the value of property in general may be said to be represented by the local bank notes. Complaints respecting the difficulty of obtaining copper and silver coin for the common purposes of circulation are daily becoming more general; and the subject therefore requires the serious attention of the legislature. The banks, it is true, in some measure meet this inconvenience by the issue of their small notes, but this remedy is a dangerous one, as no paper, however substantial the credit upon which it is issued, can ever represent the exact value

of coin; and, indeed, the increased circulation of small notes only proves the want of the specie they are intended to represent; it is therefore the more indispensable there should be some effective check against the danger that must result from an over issue of small notes, and which will probably keep pace with the increase of trade, and thus give the banks an undue influence over every transaction of importance in the colonies.

Banks were first established in the United States in order to assist the new settlers in clearing their lands, and represented by common consent the joint property of the community which supported them: but as the notes of these village banks were seldom circulated beyond their own immediate neighbourhoods, it prevented any of them from becoming dangerous by an over issue of paper; nevertheless, it cannot be denied, that by giving too great an encouragement to every description of enterprise, they have been the means of introducing an imprudent spirit of speculation into the coun-

try. Admitting, however, the necessity and utility of banks in general, under proper restrictions, a metallic currency is not less required, as being the only true foundation of all credit; and it would be a matter of wise precaution to have something real, where so much is likely to become nominal. Prudence may restrain the banks for a time from venturing upon a larger issue of notes than they can conveniently redeem, although any obligation to pay their notes in cash is almost rendered nugatory from the general want of specie; so that the real capital of the banks may be said to be employed in their own speculations, whilst the public are trading with their paper.

So long as the banks have the privilege of issuing small notes, silver coin will be more or less excluded from circulation; for as both specie and bills pass current at the same rates for the common purposes of life, the least valuable of the two will alone remain in circulation; and whenever any sudden de-

mand for specie arises, the banks, having the largest supply at command, will have the power of regulating its value accordingly.

The transactions of the British government in the colonies being all payable in coin, the exchange is generally one or more per cent. against them; and as their local drafts bear a premium in respect to bank notes, they have an indirect tendency to increase the issues of the latter, and withdraw specie from circulation, although granted for the very purpose of promoting its free issue. The commissariat bills are drawn at 30 days' sight, at the rate of 48¼*d.* more or less, per dollar, and bear a premium of 11 to 12 per cent. No coins are received into the military chest excepting dollars, half-dollars, English shillings and sovereigns. By an order from the Commissariat Office at Quebec, notice has been given, that from and after the 30th of November, 1832, British silver coin could only be received at the fluctuating exchange of other specie

The amount of specie belonging to the British Government at their different posts in Canada, according to a late return, did not exceed £200,000. sterling, the principal part of which was in dollars. The total amount of specie and bullion in the banks at Quebec and Montreal were as follow:

	Dec. 31, 1831.	Dec. 31, 1832.
Quebec Bank about	£15,000 curr^{y}.	£14,000 curr^{y}.
Montreal ditto ..	112,000 "	77,500 "

Banks have also been established at York and Kingston.

Another disadvantage under which the colonies labour, from the absence of a circulating medium, is that of becoming, more or less, dependent on the United States for their supplies of specie necessary for the common purposes of barter. The chief part of the bills on England have latterly been sent from Canada to New York to be negociated, either for returns in American dollars and half-dollars, or in payment of American produce previously received, thereby subjecting the colonial exchanges to be ruled by a

foreign rate. Bills on New York at 3 days' sight, bear a premium of 1½ to 2 per cent. A local coinage would, however, afford the means for the colonies to become independent of their neighbours in the above respects.

The present sterling rate of the dollar in the colonies, and upon which the exchanges are calculated, is 4*s.* 6*d.*, but they only pass current for 4*s.* 4*d.* in commercial transactions, and are in reality not worth more than 4*s.* 2*d.*, they therefore appear rated too high, as compared with the real value of silver; and unless a truer standard be assigned to the dollar, British gold and silver coin can never compete with them in circulation; indeed, English silver coins are very seldom to be seen in private hands, as they of course make a better remittance to England, where they fetch their sterling value, whereas dollars would lose 4¼ per cent. if sent abroad. Private bills, at 60 days' sight, on London last year, bore a premium of from 8 to 9 per cent. and those of the banks 10 per cent.

If British coin of the realm were introduced as the only circulating medium instead of local tokens, the greater part would probably find its way, as it has hitherto done, either back to England as the preferable remittance, or be hoarded up by the banks against the issue of their small notes, and would therefore become an advantage to the latter, by enabling them to extend their issues, whilst it would prove a detriment to the public at large, by enhancing the nominal value of things in general: in order, therefore, to keep any description of coin in circulation, it would be necessary to prohibit the issue of small notes; and it would further be requisite to exclude dollars, and other foreign money from being legal tenders; for if more than one description of coin were allowed to pass as a circulating medium, the worst would remain in the Provinces, whilst the other would be hoarded up or find its way abroad: a proper local

coinage would of itself be the best means for excluding foreign coin.

Bank notes circulate very little beyond the towns in Lower Canada, for such is the aversion of the country people to every description of paper security, that whenever notes come into their hands, they invariably take them to the banks to be exchanged for specie. The Catholic clergy will not allow the Canadians to receive interest on their money, and the latter therefore prefer hoarding it up to the risk of lending it for nothing; but if a bank were established under the authority of the Government, it would at all events afford them a place of safe deposit.

Money is so scarce in Upper Canada, that most of the farmers are obliged to pay their labourers with grain of some kind or other, and those who receive it, must in turn barter it away at a loss, for whatever they may require; thus wages become in a great measure

nominal: although greatly out of proportion to the necessaries of life. A person, therefore, possessing ready cash at his command, can get his work done at a lower rate; and, in making purchases, may always obtain a large discount from the seller. Produce for cash payments is oftentimes sold at from 20 to 25 per cent. under the market value; the farmer can, however seldom obtain cash for more than one-fourth part of the amount of his produce, being generally obliged to admit payment of the remainder in goods: the retail prices of most goods are on an average more than double their original cost in England, particularly wearing-apparel. It is estimated that every man, woman, and child in Canada, uses on an average every year, to the value of £5. sterling of British manufactures.

Owing to this scarcity of specie, few persons have even sufficient ready money at command, to pay their taxes when called for, trifling as they are; and farmers are in

consequence frequently obliged to part with produce considerably under its real value, in order to raise money to pay the tax gatherer; which, also, renders the taxes difficult of collection.

The advantages that would arise from the circulation of a local currency, would be, that the farmer, by being able to pay wages in money, might procure labour on more reasonable terms, and purchase his stores at lower prices. The labourer in turn would be certain as to the amount of his pay, by receiving cash instead of produce, and also have his property more under his own control. Lastly, the general effect of establishing a local currency, would be to give increased security and activity to agricultural as well as commercial operations; and, at the same time, tend to keep down the rate of interest on money, and reduce the premium on bills.

PRESENT REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE CURRENCY.

The legislature of Canada have the power of fixing the current rate at which coin shall be a legal tender, but are restrained from giving it a nominal sterling value. A bill was introduced into the session of 1830, in which the following regulations were adopted, fixing the value at which certain coins were to pass, taking the standard value of the dollar at 60*d.*: *viz.*

GOLD.

	£.	s.	d.		weighing dwts.	grs.
Spanish doubloon ..	3	14	6	cy.	17	9
American eagle	2	10	0	„	11	6
British sovereign ...	1	3	1	„	5	2¼

English and American gold coin if weighed, are sold at 89*s.* per ounce, and Spanish at 87*s.* 8*d.*, deducting half a grain on every piece so weighed.

SILVER.

	s.	*d.*			
English crown	5	10	cy.		
shilling	1	1	„		
sixpence....	0	7	„		grs.
Spanish milled dollar.	5	0	„	weigh.	415
American dollar	5	0	„	„	„
French crown	5	6	„	„	450
half crown ..	2	6	„		
Pistareen, or shilling..	0	10	„	mostly defaced	
Half ditto, or sixpence	0	5	„		

COPPER.

10½*d.* of British coppers are equal to one shilling currency.

Canada pound currency equal to four dollars, or 18*s.* sterling.

Spanish and American dollars and half-dollars, French crowns and gold coins are legal tenders to any amount; but smaller denominations of silver money, are only a

legal tender to the amount of £10.; not more however than the value of one dollar need be taken in pistareens and half-pistareens.

British silver coins are considered only as tokens, and pass current without reference to their intrinsic value; by law they are only a legal tender to the amount of 40*s.*, but as they represent a sterling value, they become, in fact, a sufficient tender.

British copper coins are a legal tender to the amount of 1*s.* currency.

According to the same act, no note under the nominal value of five dollars, is allowed to be issued by any person, or by any bank, not incorporated by law, under a penalty of forfeiting the nominal value of such note.

From the foregoing observations it appears expedient:—

1. That sterling money should be established as the money of account, and exclusively recognizable in courts of law.

2. That a local coinage should be issued to represent sterling money, and that the same be made a legal tender.

3. That the issue of bank notes under the amount of ten dollars be restricted.

4. That the sterling value of the Spanish dollars be established at 4*s.* 4*d.*, instead of 4*s.* 6*d.*

5. That a value be fixed upon all old coins, now in circulation, and a period named for their being called in.

6. That no foreign coin be admitted after such period as a legal tender.

It would probably only be necessary in the first instance to issue a silver coinage, as the larger notes of the banks might supply the place of gold. The coins should be of pure silver, coined at the present Mint rate of 66*s.* to the pound of silver, but passing in the colonies for the respective sterling values they may be intended to represent: the coins to consist of five shillings, or crowns, two

shillings and sixpence, or half-crowns, shilling, sixpenny, and threepenny pieces, under the denomination of "British North American Colonial Tokens," expressing the nominal sterling value they are meant to pass for, with the impress of the "King of England" on the reverse.

A good copper coin is also indispensable to do away with the base pieces of metal now in circulation; and might consist of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, of the same value as our own. The greater part of the copper coin in circulation consists of coins of all nations, tokens and bits of copper; but even of these it is sometimes difficult to obtain a shilling's worth. Several emigrants have lately taken out farthings with them, and which, from the scarcity of copper coin, are passing as halfpennies. About five tons of copper coin were sent out by the British government to Canada in 1832.

Some opposition would no doubt be made against the substitution of sterling for cur-

rency in common transactions, though the measure ought, however, to meet with every support from the mercantile interest, as it would greatly tend to facilitate operations with the mother country. The assimilating monies of account, and the issuing of a metallic currency, bearing the impress of the British sovereign, would at all events be a politic measure, and assist in keeping up a lien between the two countries; whereas the coins of Foreign states are now almost the only circulating medium, and are, moreover, nominally a legal tender, whilst the coins of the mother country are not so.

The recall of small notes might be made a matter of arrangement with the banks, so as not to distress them: although, as they have already received a value for their notes, they ought to consider themselves under an obligation to redeem them whenever so called upon, and which a sufficient circulating medium would enable them to do. Banks can therwise have no claim on their own behalf

against the general good; money being the standard of commerce, represents the real value of property, and ought to be kept as steady as all other measures are. The issue of one dollar notes must ever have a tendency to keep specie out of circulation, and the chief profit of the banks arises from the issue of these notes, as comparatively speaking there are few notes in circulation above the value of ten dollars. The total value of notes in circulation by the banks of Montreal and Quebec, on the 31st of December last, amounted to about £326,000 currency, and of bills discounted by them to upwards of £800,000. currency.

A great portion of the issues made by the banks have been advanced on mortgages; these advances were probably made on a deteriorated value; but as the dollar may have been considered the standard of the negociation, the creditor could in fairness only claim the same number of dollars back for his notes, or such equivalent as would pro-

cure him that number of dollars. The difficulty of raising money on property in the colonies has given rise to a number of speculators in land, who sell it to inexperienced persons, payable by instalments, with condition, that if they fail in any one of their instalments, all previous payments become forfeited, and the property reverts to the seller; this often exposes the borrower, to the loss of a valuable property for a mere trifle.

The deteriorated coin ought to be called in at the public expence, and melted down, proper precautions being taken to prevent the introduction of fresh coin, in order to profit by such recall, as well as to guard against the Provinces becoming at any future period, the receptacle of base metal from the United States,—French half-crowns, and the lower denominations of silver coins, such as Spanish quarter-dollars, pistareens, or fifths, and rials, or eighths, are those which are most deteriorated.

CONCLUSION.

No one who emigrates to Canada with rational views is likely to be disappointed; the country is daily improving, and only requires an increase of industrious settlers to render it equal in point of convenience and comfort to any part of the globe.

The man who is fond of a country life, and who can live within the limits of his own domestic circle, may pass his time very agreeably in Upper Canada.

The capitalist will find in most parts of Canada, an advantageous and safe employment for his money, either in the purchase of land or in building. The erection of saw and flour mills, making of potash, tanning and brewing are all of them profitable pursuits.

The merchant and storekeeper may sell their goods at remunerating prices, in exchange for produce, which they can dispose of again in Montreal and Quebec, on advan-

tageous terms. The intercourse with the American States of Ohio and Michigan is also likely to become of considerable importance.

The farmer has abundant scope for agricultural pursuits in every branch, and persons of small means may safely undertake farming with hired labour.

The culture of hemp, if once generally undertaken, promises the most important reresults.

Establishing fisheries on the lakes, for curing salmon and herrings, as well as preparing isinglass from the sturgeon, would amply repay the adventurers.

Finally the farm labourer and mechanic, if industrious and sober, are sure to prosper.

APPENDIX.

INFORMATION PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

Colonial Office, February 9, 1832.

THE object of the present notice is to afford such information as is likely to be useful to persons who desire either to emigrate, or to assist others in emigrating, to the British possessions in North America.

In the first place, it seems desirable to define the nature of the assistance to be expected from government by persons proceeding to those colonies. No pecuniary aid will be allowed by government to emigrants; nor after their arrival will they receive grants of land, or gifts of tools, or any supply of provisions. Government does not think it necessary to give away land in a country where, by the lowness of its price, the plentifulness of

work, and the high rates of wages, an industrious man can earn enough in a few seasons to become a freeholder by means of his own acquisitions.

The land that is for sale will generally not be sold for less than from 4*s*. to 5*s*. per acre; and in situations where roads have been made, or the ground has been partially cleared, the common prices latterly have been 7*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. and 15*s*. Agents are maintained at the principal colonial ports, whose duty it will be, without fee or reward from private individuals, to protect emigrants against imposition upon their first landing —to acquaint them with the demand for labour in different districts—to point out the most advantageous routes, and to furnish them generally with all useful advice upon the objects which they have had in view in emigrating. And when a private engagement cannot be immediately obtained, employment will be afforded on some of the public works in progress in the colonies. Persons newly arrived should not omit to consult the government agent for emigrants, and as much as possible should avoid detention in the ports, where they are exposed to all kinds of imposi-

tions. For the same purpose of guarding against the frauds practised on new comers, and of preventing an improvident expenditure at the first moment of arrival, it seems very desirable that individuals who may wish to furnish emigrants with money for their use in the colonies, should have the means of making the money payable there, instead of giving it into the hands of the emigrants in this country. The Commissioners for emigration are engaged in effecting general arrangements for this purpose, and due notice will be given to the public when they shall be completed. The agent for emigration at Quebec is A. C. Buchanan, Esq. On this whole subject of the manner of proceeding upon landing it may be observed, in conclusion, that no effort will be spared to exempt emigrants from any necessity for delay at the place of disembarkation, and from uncertainty as to the opportunities of at once turning their labour to account.

Passage.—Passages to Quebec may either be engaged *inclusive* of provisions, or *exclusive* of provisions, in which case the ship owner finds nothing but water, fuel, and bed places without bedding. Children under fourteen years of age are charged one-half, and under seven years of age one-third of the full price; and for children under twelve months of age no charge is made. Upon these conditions the price of passage from London, or from places on the east coast of Great Britain, has generally been 6*l.* with provisions, or 3*l.* without. From Liverpool, Greenock, and the principal ports of Ireland, as the chances of delay are fewer, the charge is somewhat lower; this year it will probably be from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* without provisions, or from 4*l.* to 5*l.* including provisions. It is possible, that in March and April passages may be obtained from Dublin for 35*s.* or even 30*s.*; but the prices always grow higher as the season advances. In ships sailing from Scotland or Ireland, it has mostly been the custom for passengers to find their own provisions; but this practice has not been so general in London, and some ship owners, sensible of the

mistake which may be made in this matter through ignorance, are very averse to receiving passengers who will not agree to be victualled by the ship. Those who do resolve to supply their own provisions, should at least be careful not to lay in an insufficient stock; fifty days is the shortest period for which it is safe to provide, and from London the passage is sometimes prolonged to seventy-five days.

The best months for leaving England are certainly March and April; emigrants arriving late do not find employment so abundant, and have less time in the colony before the commencement of winter, The names of vessels proceeding to the North American colonies, and the addresses of their brokers, may be learnt at all ports of the United Kingdom, including the port of London. by personal application at the Custom-house of each port. The officers of customs, however, will not be able to answer written inquiries on the subject.

Various frauds are attempted upon emigrants. Sometimes agents take payment from the emigrant for his passage, and then recommend him

to some tavern, where he is detained from day to day, under false pretences for delay; but the best security is to name in the bargain for passage a particular day, after which, whether or not the ship sails, the passenger is to be received on board, and victualled by the owners.

The conveyance of passengers to the British possessions in North America is regulated by an Act of Parliament, (9 Geo. IV. c. 31.) of which the following are the principal provisions: ships are not allowed to carry passengers to these colonies unless they be of the height of five feet and a half between decks, and they must not carry more than three passengers for every four tons of the registered burthen; there must be on board at least fifty gallons of pure water, and fifty pounds of bread biscuit, oatmeal, or bread stuff, for each passenger. When the ship carries the full number of passengers allowed by law, no part of the cargo, and no stores or provisions, may be carried between decks; but if there be less than the complete number of passengers, goods may be stowed between decks in proportion not ex-

ceeding three cubical feet for each passenger wanting of the highest number. Masters of vessels who land passengers, unless with their own consent, at a place different from that originally agreed upon, are subject to a penalty of 20*l.* recoverable by summary process before two Justices of the Peace in any of the North American colonies.

The enforcement of this law rests chiefly with the officers of his Majesty's customs; and persons having complaints to make of its infraction, should address themselves to the nearest Custom-house.

Besides the sea voyage from England, persons proceeding to Canada should be provided with the means of paying for the journey which they may have to make after their arrival at Quebec. The cost of this journey must, of course, depend upon the situation of the place where the individual may find employment, or where he may have previously formed a wish to settle; but to all it will probably be useful to possess the following report of the prices of conveyance, during the

last season, on the route from Quebec to York, the capital of Upper Canada. From Quebec to Montreal (180 miles) by steam boat, the charge for an adult was 6*s.* 6*d.*; from Montreal to Prescott (120 miles), by boats or barges, 7*s.*; from Prescott to York (250 miles), by steam-boat, 7*s.* The journey, performed in this manner, usually occupies ten or twelve days; adding, therefore, 11*s.* for provisions, the total cost from Quebec to York (a distance of 550 miles) may be stated, according to the charges of last year, at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Persons who are possessed of sufficient means prefer to travel by land that part of the route where the St. Lawrence is not navigable by steam-boats, and the journey is then usually performed in six days, at a cost of 6*l.* It must be observed, that the prices of conveyance are necessarily fluctuating, and that the foregoing account is only presented as sufficiently accurate for purposes of information in this country; leaving it to the government agent at Quebec to supply emigrants with more exact particulars, according to the circumstances of the time at which they may arrive.

PRICE OF LABOUR IN LOWER CANADA IN 1831.

1. *Agricultural labourers, capable of managing a farm in the capacity of a bailiff,* per day.—January to March, 2*s.*; April, 2*s.* 4*d.*; May, 2*s.* 6*d.*; June, 2*s.* 2*d.*; July, 2*s.* 8*d.*; August, 3*s.*; September, 2*s.* 10*d.*; October, 2*s.* 3*d.*; November, 2*s.* 4*d.*; December, 2*s.* 2*d.*;—generally engaged by the year at 30*l.* to 50*l.* per annum; very little encouragement for this description of labourers.

2. *Common labourers.*—January and February, 1*s.* 8*d.*; March, 1*s.* 10*d.*; April, 2*s.*; May, 2*s.* 4*d.*; June and July, 2*s.* 6*d.*; August, 2*s.* 7*d.*; September and October, 2*s.* 7*d.*; November, 2*s.* 5*d.*; December, 1*s.* 10*d.*; without food or lodging.

3. *Mechanics of peculiar qualifications.*—January to March, 5*s.*; April, 2*s.* 3*d.*; May, 7*s.* 6*d.*; June, 9*s.*; July, 10*s.* 6*d.*; August, 10*s.*; September, 9*s.*; October, 8*s.* 8*d.*; November, 7*s.*; December, 5*s.*

4. *Second rate, ditto.*—January, February, and March, 4*s.*; April, 5*s.*; May, 6*s.*; June and

July, 6*s.* 3*d.*; August and September, 6*s.* 4*d.*; October, 6*s.* 3*d.*; November, 6*s.*; December, 5*s.* 4*d.*

5. *Third rate, ditto.*—January to March, 3*s.*; April, 3*s.* 5*d.*; May, 3*s.* 4*d.*; June to October, 4*s.*; November, 3*s.* 6*d.*; December, 3*s.*:—Mechanic's wages are from custom regulated on the 1st of May and November in each year.

6. *Masons and Carpenters.*—January to April, 4*s.*; May, 5*s.*; June to October, 5*s.* 6*d.*; November, 5*s.*; December, 4*s.* 6*d.*:—Good bricklayers scarce. Little employ in winter.

7. *Carpenters.*—January to April, 4*s.*; May, to October, 5*s.*; November, 4*s.* 2*d.*; December, 4*s.*:—Good carpenters scarce.

8. *Working Blacksmiths.*—January to March, 5*s.*; April, 5*s.* 4*d.*; May, 5*s.* 8*d.*; June to November, 6*s.*; December, 5*s.* 6*d.*:—Not at machinery.

List of the places whence has been derived the information contained in the above statement:—Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Berthier, L'Assomption, Terrebonne, L'Acadie, Lacole, Sher-

brooke, Drummondville, Shefford, Nicolet, and Caldwell's Manor.

CURRENT RATES OF LABOUR IN UPPER CANADA IN 1831.

Derived from returns from each district, of the lowest and highest prices.

Agricultural labour, per day.—Ottawa, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; Midland, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; Bathurst, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; Newcastle, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*: Home, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; Niagara, from 2*s.* to 4*s.*; Western, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; London District, Huron Tract, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*

Agricultural labour, per month, and found.—Ottawa, from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; Midland, from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; Bathurst, from 1*l.* 15*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; Newcastle, from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; Home, from 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*; Niagara, from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*; Western, from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; London District, Huron Tract, from 2*l.* to 3*l.*

Blacksmiths, per day.—Ottawa, from 5*s.* to 6*s.*;

Midland, from 5*s.* to 6*s.*; Bathurst, from 5*s.* to 6*s.*; Newcastle, from 5*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*; Home, from 5*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; Niagara, from 5*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; Western, from 5*s.* to 7*s.*; London District, Huron Tract, from 5*s.* to 7*s.*

Millwrights, per day.—Ottawa, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Midland, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Bathurst, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Newcastle, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Home, from 5*s.* 6*d*, to 8*s.*; Niagara, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*; Western, from 5*s.* to 8*s*; London District, Huron Tract, from 5*s.* to 8*s.*

Masons, per day.—Ottawa, from 4*s.* to 6*s.*; Midland, from 4*s.* to 6*s.*; Bathurst, from 4*s.* to 6*s.*; Newcastle, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*: Home, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Niagara, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Western, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; London District, Huron Tract, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*

Carpenters per day.—Ottawa, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; Midland, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*; Bathurst, from 4*s.* to 6*s.*; Newcastle, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; Home, from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Niagara, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Western, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; London District, Huron Tract, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*

Other trades, per month and found.—Ottawa, from 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*; Midland, from 4*l.* to 5*l.*; Bathurst, from 4*l.* to 5*l.*; Newcastle, from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*; Home, from 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*; Niagara, from 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*; Western, from 5*l.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; London District, Huron Tract, from 5*l.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Female servants.—Average, throughout Upper Canada, from 15*s.* to 30*s.* per month, and found.

The Canada Company have for Sale, in Upper Canada, 2,233,000 Acres of Land of the following description:

FIRST—CROWN RESERVES.

THESE are farms generally of 200 acres, which were reserved when the land was originally surveyed, and have been sold by the Crown to the Canada Company, who are now selling them out to individuals wishing to settle on them: they are scattered in almost every township throughout the Province, which gives emigrants, who have friends and relations already settled in the

colony, the means of choosing a situation in their vicinity. For the benefit of emigrants who cannot afford to purchase a whole lot, the Company divide their 200 acre lots into two, and sell a half lot, that is, a farm of about 100 acres, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SECOND—BLOCKS OF LAND.

When the colony was first settled, several townships were surveyed without reserving one-seventh for the Crown; but when that arrangement was determined on, the Crown's proportion of land was reserved in Blocks, in the unsurveyed, or partially surveyed, townships: these Blocks are situated chiefly in the Gore and western districts—the principal of these is Guelph, situated about twenty-one miles from the head of the Lake Ontario; it consists of about 42,000 acres, of which about 15,000 are still for sale; it contains nearly 1,200 inhabitants, and a village, in which are a good grist and saw mill, stores, taverns, a school, and all kinds of mechanics and tradesmen; a Presbyterian and Episcopal church are in progress; a minister of the kirk of Scot-

land resides there, and a church of England clergyman occasionally visits it. From the class of emigrants that have lately gone there, and from the conveniences afforded in a settlement of some standing, it will be found a desirable residence for persons of moderate capital. Persons desirous of purchasing partially cleared farms, can generally procure them in the township.

The other Blocks are all excellent land, and would be desirable purchases for communities of settlers.

THIRD—THE HURON TRACT.

After the experience of five years, and after every part of it having been thoroughly explored, the Commissioners can with confidence recommend the land of this tract as superior to any body of land of equal magnitude, either in the Province of Upper Canada, or the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or the Territory of Michigan. The soil is of a rich loam; the trees—the sugar maple, basswood, elm, beech, and cherry—timber which is known in this country to indicate the very best land. It is a table

land, being from 150 to 200 feet above the level of Lake Huron, but its summit is diversified and rolling; it is watered by numerous streams, and possesses every qualification which ensures a good settlement.

The town of Goderich is the capital of the tract; it is situated in the mouth of the River Maitland, the basin of which forms an excellent harbour; it contains several stores, and there is a good grist and saw mill in its immediate vicinity. Another saw mill, on a large scale, is erecting on the River Sable, and three grist and as many saw mills will be commenced in the course of this season.

One great advantage which the Huron Tract possesses over other wild lands is its roads; these have been cut at an immense expense, in the very best manner that roads are constructed in this country. The harbour of Goderich gives a facility of shipping produce at the one end of the Tract, while the Grand River Ouse will this summer be rendered navigable to Brantford; and it is then proposed to render the Nith also navigable, thus giving a water communication to each

end of the Tract. Depots of provisions and tools are forming along the main road, and taverns are establishing at convenient distances from each other.

To encourage the settlement of their lands, the Canada Company have, for the present season, resolved to give settlers who purchase from them in the scattered Crown reserves not less than 200 acres, or in the township of Guelph and the Huron Tract, 100 acres, a passage free of expense to the head of Lake Ontario, in the following manner: the emigrant deposits with the Company's agent at Quebec a sum of money equal to the price of his conveyance to the head of the lake, and takes a receipt for it, getting at the same time a pass ticket to the Company's forwarders on the route; when he has fixed upon his land, he shows this receipt to the agent, or presents it at the Company's office in York, and it is taken in part payment of his second instalment.

The purchaser is allowed to pay for his lot by six instalments in five years; on paying of the first of which, *one-fifth*, he receives a letter

acknowledging the receipt of the money paid, and giving him a right to occupy the lot.

AGENTS.

Quebec,	John Davidson, Esq,
Montreal,	Messrs. Hart, Logan, & Co.
Prescott,	John Patton, Esq.
Kingston,	James Sampson, Esq.
Bytown,	Charles Shirreff, Esq.
Longuiel,	C. P. Treadwell, Esq.
Perth,	Alex. Fraser, Esq.
Belleville,	James H. Sampson, Esq.
Napanee,	Allen Macpherson, Esq.
Cobourg,	J. G. Bethune, Esq.
Dundas,	Andrew T. Kerby, Esq.
Fort Erie,	James Kerby, Esq.
Buffalo,	E. Johnston, Esq.
Port Talbot,	Colonel Burwell.
Aldborough,	John McFarlane, Esq.
Amherstburgh,	William Berczy, Esq.
Sandwich,	Joseph Woods, Esq.
Baldoon,	William Jones, Esq.

Canada Company's Office,
York, May 1, 1832.

CITY OF THE FALLS.

It is proposed to found a city near the Falls of Niagara, which from the elevated position of the grounds, and their contiguity to the Falls, possess the advantages of a situation, the most healthy on the continent of North America.

The heat of summer can there be borne with pleasure, while at the same time the annoyance of mosquitos and other insects is unknown. The agitation of the surrounding air, produced by the tremendous falls, combined with the elevation and dryness of the soil, and the absence of all swamps, are the causes of the salubrity of this district, so that the site may be regarded as the most appropriate on the American continent for the object adverted to.

The proposed "City of the Falls," will stand in the direct routes of those travelling from the cities in the vallies of the Mississipi and Ohio to New York, Boston, Montreal, and Quebec, whither all who visit the continent of North America will resort to behold this most stupendous work of nature.

A consideration of these advantages have led to the formation of a company of gentlemen, who have purchased Mr. Forsyth's grounds and houses, exceeding 400 acres., and who purpose to lay out the grounds and houses so purchased in streets and squares to be sold in lots for buildings, according to a scale, insuring the general comfort and convenience of the new community.

The association purposes to place the establishments of the Pavilion and Ontario House under the superintendence of a gentleman, who will provide suitable characters for the same, intimately acquainted with their duties, so that all who resort there will find a union of comfort, with economy, in the midst of a society truly desirable.

Hot, cold, and shower baths will be erected north of the Table rock, and over these a splendid pump-room, reading-rooms, library, and refreshment rooms, with an orchestra for the accommodation of all visitors.

About forty acres, including the highly picturesque banks, are to be appropriated to pleasure gardens, with walks, shaded seats, and

every attraction, so as to render the proposed city one of the most delightful places of retreat.

Lots will be set apart for places of public worship, schools and halls for literary institutions.

A number of cottages will be forthwith erected, and furnished for private families resorting to the Falls during the summer, who will have to provide nothing but their linen and plate, and may dine either at the Pavilion or in their own cottages.

The Pavilion alone is intended to receive gentlemen and families who propose remaining longer than one week. The Ontario House, for those who may not feel disposed to remain so long. No bar-room will be suffered at either house. Wine of the best quality of its kind will be furnished on such moderate terms as will afford a liberal profit, without the extravagant prices which so universally prevail.

Peculiar advantages will be afforded such gentlemen as shall erect, during the present or ensuing year, cottages or houses for their permanent dwellings or summer residence.

The streets will be laid out and marked, for the accommodation of persons desirous of acquiring building lots. Materials for building are from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than in New York or most other cities.

Mechanics connected with building, will find it their interest to acquire a residence at the proposed city.

The city will afford a most agreeable permanent residence for respectable families, with limited incomes, as all the necessaries, and the chief luxuries of life are remarkably cheap, and attainable no more moderate terms than in Europe; and where the best society will meet, without the expense of entertaining them.—While at the same time, it will prove a residence admirably adapted for placing children in the way of earning their own independence either in the United States or Canada, as good schools will be formed there.

A charter will be applied for, so that aliens may hold real estate in the city.

Proprietors.—The Hon. W. Allan, President of the Bank of Upper Canada; James Buchanan,

Esq., His Majesty's Consul, New York; the Hon. Thomas Clarke; the Hon. J. H. Dunn, Receiver General; Thomas Dixon, Esq., President of the Society of St. George, New York; Lieutenant-General Murray, of the British Army; James Robinson, Esq., and Samuel Street, Esq.

The survey is now being made, and an agent attends to give all necessary information, and dispose of the lots.

Statistical and Population Returns of Lower Canada, for the year 1831.

	Montreal.	Quebec.	Three Rivers.	Gaspe.	Total.
Houses	48323	22931	9379	1804	82437
Total of population	290050	151985	56570	13312	511917
Persons in connection with the church of England,	21952	7858	2724	2086	34620
Persons in connection with the church of Scotland,	10192	2887	494	1496	15069
Roman Catholics	229293	119809	47786	6684	403472
Number of acres occupied	2529859	1685817	629902	136214	4981793
Number of acres tilled	1231300	562778	253447	18687	2065913
Bushels of wheat, 1830	2098982	911887	383544	10342	3404756
Ditto of peas, do.	801717	12682	55300	920	984758
Ditto of oats, do.	1911861	798133	426760	5520	3142274
Ditto of barley, do.	275651	92752	21417	4983	394795
Ditto of rye, do.	172025	36744	2544	318	234529
Ditto of Indian corn, do.	313341	481	25554	256	339633
Ditto of potatoes, do.	4221802	1695853	910295	529465	7357416
Ditto of buck wheat, do.	68855	8012	28943	237	106059
Horned cattle	229747	104796	48752	5411	389706
Horses	76057	26313	13739	677	116686
Sheep	310523	152382	71458	8960	543343
Pigs	174417	74515	39766	6409	295137
Colleges, academies, and convents	21	15	2	—	38
Elementary schools	589	340	161	9	1099
Taverns	640	311	78	8	1035
Grist mills	235	94	60	6	395
Saw mills	251	348	135	3	737
Distilleries	56	4	10	—	70
Potash manufactories	462	5	22	—	489
Persons actually settled, born in Great Britain, arrived by sea since the 1st of May, 1825	11775	9240	464	115	21594

Districts, Counties, and Principal Towns in Upper Canada, with their Population Returns for 1832.

Districts.	Counties.	Principal Towns.	Population.
1. Eastern.	Glengary	Lancaster, Charlottenberg	21,700
	Stormont	Cornwall, Osnaburgh	
	Dundas	Williamsburg, Matilda	
2. Ottawa.	Prescott	Hawkesburg, Caledonia	5,500
	Russell	Russell, Cambridge	
3. Bathurst.	Carleton	Huntly, Ramsay	20,400
	Lanark	Lanark	
4. Johnston.	Grenville	Prescott, Augusta	24,300
	Leeds	Leeds, Elizabeth Town, Brockville	
5. Midland.	Frontenac	KINGSTON, Pitsburgh	37,200
	Lennox and Addington	Ernest Town, Fredericsberg	
	Prince Edward's	Sophiasberg, Ameliasberg	
	Hastings	Belleville, Thurlow	
6. Newcastle.	Northumberland	Cobourg, Alnwick	21,000
	Durham	Port Hope, Burlington	
7. Home.	York and Simeoe	YORK	40,600
8. Gore.	Halton	Guelph, Darlington	27,200
	Wentworth	Ancaster, Hamilton, Dundas	
9. Niagara.	Lincoln	Niagara, Queenstown	24,200
	Haldimand	Sherbrooke	
10. London.	Norfolk	Dover	28,800
	Oxford	Oxford	
	Middlesex	London	
	Huron Tract	Goderich, Wilmot	
11. Western.	Kent	Chatham	10,600
	Essex	Amherstberg, Chatham	
			261,500

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G. Titterton, Printer, 74, Cornhill.